The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Business was entirely suspended in Boston, yesterday, as it was fast day.

—The Iowa river is rising rapidly and there are fears of another flood like those of 1851 and 1858.

—The mud-slingers didn't have much success when they took Mr. Blaine as a target. The stuff wouldn't stick.

—A Berlin special says a company has been formed in Russia for the introduction and development of cotton in Central Asia.

—Ben Wade, of Ohio, having been unexpectedly selected as a delegate, will wade into the Cincinnati Convention with all his might and main for Hayes.

—Latonbere & Company, merchants of Liverpool, and Havre and Jacmel, have suspended. Liabilities $830,000. It is believed their liabilities are fully covered by their assets.

—The House Committee on Appropriations yesterday instructed Randall to antagonize the pending appropriation bill against all other business in the House both in the evening and day sessions.

—Mayor Colville, of Chicago, was yesterday requested by the Ottilens Committee to resign. He received the request blandly, and requested the committee to reduce their request and reasons to writing, which they will do.

—While we are here in the full enjoyment of the balmiest of spring weather, out in Missouri, in the region from Fort Sully to St. Joseph they are reminded of winter by one of the heaviest snow storms of the season, which has been raging for the past twenty-four hours.

—Advices from McGregor, La., report that the cellars and lower stories of the buildings on Main street were inundated on Tuesday during the great storm and $50,000 worth of property was destroyed in less than two hours. The storm seems to have extended pretty generally throughout the Northwest, doing more or less damage everywhere. In the vicinity of Davenport it is estimated that more than $20,000 worth of property was destroyed.

—A singular mishap occurred to two passenger trains near Iowa City on Wednesday night. There was a land slide on the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad track, by which the two trains were blockaded, and were unable to come forward or go back. They were shut in all day yesterday, and the roads were so bad that it was only with the greatest difficulty the trains could be reached with provisions for the passengers, —forty of whom were ladies. The blockade was raised last night.

—Mrs. Sarah A. Walker was found Tuesday in a room in her house in Cincinnati, with a terrible wound in he head. She had evidently been dead several days. The room was in a badly disordered condition, probably caused by the woman's resistance when assaulted. Henry Walker, her husband, who kept a saloon in the building, has been arrested charged with her murder, and held to await the result of the coroner's inquest.

—It is said that President Grant has intimated pretty directly that he would not make an appointment of a diplomatic representative to the Court of St. James until after the pending investigation into the connection of ex-Minister Schenck with the Emma Mine transaction had been completed. It will yet be some days before this investigation will have termination. General Schenck and his friends feel confident of his exoneration from the charges which have been made.

—In dismissing the Canadian Parliament the Governor-General was enabled to speak approvingly of its legislative work. Laws, it appears, have been passed regulating elections and securing careful statistical returns from the railways. The members, he says, have dealt fairly with their "Indian fellow-countrymen," and thrown open large tracts of lands to the immigrant. Lord Dufferin's only cause of regret is the unsettled fishery claim with this country. The prospects of its settlement this year are certainly slight.

—The Executive Committee of the National Bank Association have waited on the Committee on Ways and Means by appointment and presented arguments in favor of the abolition of the tax on deposits. They took the ground that this is one of the few remaining war taxes, others having been repealed from time to time, which bear on other branches of business. They represented that the hard times has caused the banks to make many losses, and that this is on this account that 600 of the national banks have surrendered their circulation.

—While the War Department is daily receiving reports from the Rio Grande frontier, no official news has yet come from Laredo touching the excitement which is reported to have prevailed there two days ago. No new orders have been forwarded to our military officers on the border, those given just before the fall of Matamoros for the protection of American citizens from violent or unlawful treatment being considered sufficient. The question of what shall be done with Mexicans belonging to either party who may escape to the American side of the river has arisen, and orders will at once be sent to Ringgold and elsewhere along the Rio Grande, where our troops are stationed, not to imprison any such refugees, but to simply disarm them and allow them to go where they please. Our Government will maintain the strictest neutrality between the two parties now at war in Mexico, treating the Laredo Government as the only legal authority.

—The quotations in our market reports a reduction in wholesale prices, but the retail dealer seems not to have learned this fact. It is strange to the average retail buyer that his grocer has not yet discovered the fall in the prices of all kinds of produce. The buyer aforesaid calls the attention of the grocer aforesaid to the market reports; but it produces no more effect on the grocer's brain than the reading of the price-current upon a bag of beans. Consumers all over the city wonder why they are charged the exorbitant old prices for butter and lard and ham and tongue and beef and bacon. They keep expecting a fall in tea and sugar and coffee and flour and rice. They look in vain for cheap potatoes and eggs, and begin to believe that the provision dealers do not read the papers, or the papers lie—a conclusion they cannot for a moment entertain. The fact is that all kinds of groceries and provisions are held at the old prices, or very near them, in all the retail stores, while the wholesale quotations have been greatly reduced within three months.

—The floral display at Mr. Stewart's funeral yesterday was superb. The casket rested upon an oblong pyramid of flowers seven feet in length by three in width, composed of almost every description of floral treasures. Roses roses, tea roses, a beautiful variety of pale yellow rose known as the Marshal Neil, tube-roses, white roses, camellias, lilies, carnations, lilies of the valley, cape jessamine, bouvardis, and violets were used with a lavish hand, and the whole was surrounded by a border of smilax. At the head of the casket was placed a floral cross 6 feet high by 4 wide and 8 inches in diameter, made of camellias, lilies, Marshal Neil roses, and other choice flowers, and bordered with smilax. A wreath of violets two feet in diameter was attached to this piece. The foot of the casket was marked by a broken column 5 feet in height and 10 inches in diameter, of rare beauty. A standing star four feet in height, constructed of camellias, lillies, roses and hyacinths, occupied one side of the casket, and a standing harp of the same dimensions and material was placed on the opposite side. Large wreaths of choice violets were hung upon each of the last two pieces. The total cost of the foregoing decorations, which were ordered by the family, will be over $5,000. In addition to these the cashiers of the retail department presented a beautiful offering, consisting of a bed of flowers, and an empty chair of roses and camellias, a piece art, of which in tastefulness and beauty could hardly be excelled. The cost of this single offering was upward of two hundred dollars. The employes of both stores united in presenting an immense floral cross surmounted by a crown of flowers, the whole being 9½ feet in height. Then there were innumberable anchors, crosses, shields, &c., presented by friends. The whole decorations cost $10,000.

PORK PACKING.

Statistics of the Packing of the West During the Past Winter.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Secretary Howard, of the Pork Packers' Association, makes the following report of the packing of the West during the winter season of 1875-6 Total number of hogs packed, 4,884,125, against 5,566,226 last season, a decrease of 602,101; average net weight, 218.36 pounds, against 209.77 pounds last season, an increase of 8.59 pounds; average yield of lard, 35.82 pounds, against 34.29 pounds, an increase of 1.32 pounds. The aggregate net weight of the hogs packed this season is equal to 3,073,850 hogs of last year's of average weight. The production of lard for the year is equal to 541,151 tierces of 520 pounds each, against 594,493 tierces last year, a decrease of 53,324 tierces. The decrease in the aggregate net weight is 103,297,000 pounds, or equal to 72,308,400 pounds of meats. The decrease in the number of hogs packed in the West with the receipts at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore is 994,130. Calculating the receipts of hogs at the seaboard cities, at the same average weight, the yield of lard as those packed in weight is 159,429,500 pounds, equal to 7,446 tierces, or 22,320,000 pounds of hams, 25,308,000 pounds of shoulders, and 63,772,000 pounds of sides. The shortage in the yield of large East and West is reported at 26,442,990 pounds, or 32,654 tierces.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

South Side Secession Again Voted Down.

Why Mr. Boyer Did Not Vote on the Boom Bill.

The Committee Agrees to Publish Gentner's Testimony.

He Denies All Knowledge of Bribery.

Democrats Becoming Anxious About the Disposal of Business.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 13, 1876.

SENATE.

Resolutions Rescinded.

The resolution to consider no House bill after April 1st was rescinded.

Personal Explanation.

Mr. BOYER appeared in his seat and made a personal explanation, accounting for his absence by illness and professing his ability to meet all charges made against him.

Summary Convictions.

The House amendments to the summary conviction bill were agreed to, and it now goes to the Governor.

State Mineral Resources.

The bill appropriating $10,000 for an exhibition of the mineral resources of the State at the Centennial was reconsidered and again voted down.

South Side Secession.

Mr. WOOD endeavored to have the South Side Secession bill restored to its place on the calendar. It was discussed by Messrs. WOOD, NEWMYER and ANDERSON, and defeated by a vote of 17 to 21.

House Bills Defeated.

The following house bills were defeated in committee:

Providing a remedy by mandamus against supervisors of roads who refuse or neglect to open or repair roads.

To secure to miners engaged in mining anthracite coal a proper recompense for their labor.

Providing for the appraisement, collection and payment of damages to private property by the grading of streets or alleys in cities, and authorizing the occupation of private property for the purpose of slopes or embankments.

Scalp Bounties.

The House bill giving bounties for fox, wild cat and skunk scalps was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House considered bills on second reading, including the general banking law.

Philadelphia House of Refuge.

The appropriation for the Philadelphia House of Refuge came up, and was amended by requiring a change of management in accordance with the recommendations of the investigating committee.

Incline Planes.

A bill passed second reading, giving the incline plane companies the right to occupy land under the usual restrictions.

Pay of Messengers and Janitors.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock.

The following bills were considered and

Passed on Second Reading.

An act to reimburse St. Vincents College in Westmoreland county for the maintenance of soldiers' orphans.

An act to reimburse the High Sheriff of Westmoreland county for expenses incurred by him in suppressing the riots in said county.

An act making an appropriation for the salaries of the officers and employees of the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza, for the erection of new buildings and pay the insurance thereon.

Also a Joint resolution authorizing the Board of Public Charities to appoint managers and officers of said Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the inauguration of the Governor.

An act making an appropriation of three thousand dollars to the State Agricultural Fruit Growers' Society for a Centennial display at the Exhibition.

A joint resolution providing for the relocation and re-marking of the boundary line known as Mason's and Dixon's line between the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

A supplementary act to establish an Insurance Department, providing for the adjustment of the tax on premiums of insurance companies in other States and Governments.

An act relating to certain military claims on file in the Auditor General's office.

A supplementary act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, defining his duties and fixing his salary.

An act to provide for the refunding and the redemption of existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, school districts or other municipality or incorporated districts, evidenced by bonds, certificates or notes issued prior to the 20th of April, 1875.

An act to protect the children of the Commonwealth in their rights to acquire useful trades.

An act entitled "A further supplementary act regulating elections in the Commonwealth."

An act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes and county, city, borough and township rates and levies. Postponed for the present.

A Local Bill Recalled.

The following report was made from the Local Judiciary Committee, which was agreed to:

That Hon. Morgan R. Wise, having misrepresented to said committee the condition of bill 116, entitled "An act relative to hucksters in Green county," which bill he introduced, not having been properly advertised, all of which is in conflict with the act of Assembly regulating the advertising of local bills, therefore we most respectfully report in favor of the adoption of a resolution requesting the return of said bill from the Senate.

The House then adjourned.

The Boom Investigation.

Charles B. Gentner voluntarily went before the Boom Investigating Committee, they conceding his point that his evidence be immediately given to the public press. After being sworn the following testimony was elicited: I never asked Wanner or any other member of the House to vote for or against any bill, especially this Boom bill. I have joked to him and other members, as rumors were flying thick and fast, in a general way about the House that there was money being used for and against the passage of the Boom bill. Members have often in a jocose way asked me concerning the bill, all of which I would laugh at, and then immediately forget, placing no importance whatever upon the same. He swore positively that he had no knowledge of himself that money had been used, and that he had no authority whatever to offer or give any money, either direct or indirect, to any person to influence them for or against the passage of the Boom bill, that anything he might have said was only in a joking way, and was just hearsay. He swore positively that he did not know any of the lumbermen; never talked with any of them, either Brown, Beck or Embick, of Williamsport, and he positively and solemnly stated that he did not know nor never spoke to Herdic. He knew he lived in Williamsport, and that was all the knowledge he had of him.

It is entirely proper to state that every member of the House fully exonerates Gentner. They think him innocent of any participation, so improperly influence the passage of the Boom bill.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats held a caucus this evening and discussed the situation of bills now pending in the House. There is a disposition in the House to postpone action on many important bills, so as to finally defeat the same, among them an act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of State, county, city, borough and township taxes. It was decided to restrict all speeches hereafter to five minutes, and diligently push legislation, so as to pass all important bills now on the calendar before adjournment. K.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1876.

Funeral of A. T. Stewart.

The funeral services of the late Alexander T. Stewart were solemnized this morning at his house and St. Mark's Church, Bishop Potter officiating, assisted by a number of clergymen. The floral decorations at each place were magnificent, and the crowds in front of the house, church and along the streets were very great. Admission to the house and church was by ticket, and the holders of these included leaders in social, professional and political life. Governors Tilden and Rice headed the pall bearers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kentucky Railroad and Pendleton's Connection Therewith.

MORE ABOUT THE SALE OF POST TRADERSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1876.

War Department Investigation.

Senator Stevenson was before the Clymer Investigating Committee to-day, testifying in relation to the affairs of the Kentucky Railroad and Pendleton's connection therewith. He testified that it was a partnership concern, composed of seven members of a Board of Control, all of whom were officers. Each member had one vote, regardless of the amount of interest. Death did not create a vacancy in the board until the number was reduced to five. Bowler's estate was not represented in the board after his death. Pendleton could not have represented the Bowler interest there, because Mr. Baldwin had no exclusive control over the estate.

Wm. Harman, of Minneapolis, testified that he was post trader of Fort Rice, Dakota, appointed on the recommendation of Peck, of Durfee & Peck. He was removed in July, 1874, by an order from the Secretary of War. He was interested at Standing Rock, but sold out to Orville Grant. A note signed by Bannofon, to the order of Orville Grant, and endorsed by Grant for $4,638, is still unpaid. Witness had not paid any money to any one for securing his appointment.

Postoffice Department Investigation.

Col. Jno. L. Routt, formerly Second Assistant Postmaster General, and now Governor of Colorado, before the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, to-day on oath absolutely denied that he had ever received any money or any other or gauging valuable consideration whatever from F. P. Sawyer, or from any other contractor, directly or indirectly.

Before the committee adjourned Mr. Luttrell, one of its Democratic members, volunteered a statement that Col. Routt, while Second Assistant Postmaster General, had heartily sustained him in efforts which he (Luttrell) made two years ago to prevent straw bidders from controlling certain California and Oregon routes, and in furnishing information for use in exposing and breaking up the straw bidding abuses generally.

Criminal Laws.

The bill reported by Mr. Wright from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day relative to certain offences and their punishment provides that if in any place under the jurisdiction of the United States, except the District of Columbia, any offence is committed which is not prohibited or the punishment thereof is not specially provided for by the United States laws, such offence shall receive the same punishments as the local laws of the State or Territory now in force provide for a like offence if committed within their jurisdiction, and no repeal of such State or special law shall affect any prosecution of liability for such offence in any United States Court.

The Document Witness.

The sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary, consisting of Representatives Loyle, Hoar and Hurd, to whom the subject of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Hallet Kilbourn was referred, agreed that a respectful reply be communicated to Judge Carter, but that the body of Kilbourn should not be produced before him by the Sergant-at-Arms.

Paving Commissioners.

The Senate to-day agreed to an amendment to the bill for repaving Penn avenue, directing the President to detail as a commission to select materials, have charge of the work, &c., Generals Humphreys, Wright and Gillmore of the Engineer Corps of the United States army.

The Emma Mine.

Before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day T. W. Park testified that his opinion of the value of the Emma mine had been formed from representations of Silliman, Williams and others, and that he did not take advantage of the dispatch of the persons named to sell out his stock.

Order Suspended.

The order directing Col. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General, to resume his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic, is suspended until further orders.

The Treasury Robbery.

The jury discharged and was discharged in the case of Ottman, tried for receiving $47,000 stolen from the Treasury by a clerk a year ago.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1876.

SENATE.

Petitions from Pittsburgh.

Mr. WALLACE presented petitions of citizens of Pittsburgh favoring the passage of a bill to regulate commerce and prohibiting unjust discrimination by railroads. Referred.

Ocoee River Improvement.

Mr. CAMERON (Wis.) reported favorably on a bill to authorize the Northwestern Improvement Company, organized under the laws of Wisconsin, to enter upon the Menomonee Indian reservation and improve the Oconto river, its branches and tributaries. Placed on the calendar.

Imports.

The bill providing for the separate entry of packages contained in one importation was passed.

Mississippi River Bridge.

The Senate then proceeded to consider bills on the calendar not objected to. The following was passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river from some point in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, to some point in Houston county, Minnesota.

Silver Coin.

The Senate bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN was recommitted.

A Paving Job.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, the bill authorizing the repavement of Pennsylvania avenue. The bill was discussed at great length.

Pending the discussion the House bill making an appropriation to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1876, and former years, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Public Lands.

Mr. WALLING reported back the bill to authorize claimants on even numbered sections of land, within twenty miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to make part payment for their claim at the minimum rate of $1.25 an acre. Passed.

Wisconsin River Island.

Mr. MOREY reported a bill granting an island in Wisconsin river to the city of Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Passed.

Homestead Entries.

Mr. SAYLER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Senate bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants in cases where such entries have been made under the regulations of the Land Department. Passed.

The Indian Bureau.

The morning hour expired, and Mr. SCALES moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Agreed to. Without action the committee rose and the House took a recess till 7:30, the night session to be for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

Various amendments to the bill were offered and rejected, and after progressing as far as page 37, the committee rose and the House adjourned to meet on Saturday, to-morrow being a public holiday in the District.

THE SAMOAN TROUBLES.

Gen. Babcock Said to Have Sold a Special Agency.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—A private letter from Samoa says documents have been found among Steinberger's papers, showing that Babcock for a consideration obtained Steinberger's appointment as special agent; also that arrangements existed between Steinberger and J. O. Geidfrey and a son of Hamburg, by which the former was to play into the hands of the latter, who were to have a monopoly of the Samoan trade, to be bankers of the Government and issue paper currency, Steinberger to have ten per cent. on all transactions between the firm and the Government. This firm owned the Peerless, seized by the Barracouta. The Senate and Assembly support Steinberger, but the King and people are against him.

THE WHISKY RING.

McDonald and Avery Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 13.—General John McDonald has been sentenced by Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, to three years in the Penitentiary and $5,000 fine, and W. O. Avery to two years imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Report of the Dundee Committee on the Erie Railway.

BATTLE BETWEEN TURKS AND BOSNIANS.

Greek Officials Punished for Receiving Bribes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Erie Railway.

LONDON, April 13.—The Dundee committee sent to America to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, after speaking of the essential condition of successful reorganization, conclude as follows: In view, however, of the difficulty of securing the action of the bondholders, the doubts about whether the co-operation of the stockholders can be secured, and the necessity for an amicable settlement with all the claimants, they think foreclosure is the soundest plan, and it would doubtless be preferred by those stockholders who really care for the welfare of their property.

The essential conditions alluded to above are, first, an effective control of management by the real owners, the bondholders; second, the restoration of equilibrium between the compulsory interest charge on the mortgage debt and the minimum net earnings; third, a provision for new financing in the line. The net floating debt is $2,800,000. If part of the net revenue for a sufficient period could be applied to paying the floating debt and current gauging the line, there could, with capable management, be no question as to the capability of the property to earn the interest on all its mortgage debt without the necessity of foreclosure and assessment on shares.

The Duke of Edinburgh's German Duchy.

The reported negotiations for the cession to the German Empire of the right of the Duke of Edinburgh as heir presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is officially denied.

Heavy Snow Storm.

A heavy snow storm prevailed throughout England and Ireland last night, and vegetation is suffering.

GREECE.

Punishing High Officials for Receiving Bribes.

ATHENS, April 13.—The High Court of Justice has sentenced M. Balassopoulos, a former Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, to one year's imprisonment, deprivation of political rights during three years, and to give the ten thousand dollars he received as a bribe to the Poor House. M. Nickolapoulous, a former Minister of Justice, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. The Archbishop of Cappalonia was fined $10,000, the Archbishop of Patras $4,400 and the Archbishop of Messene $4,000, being double the amounts they received as bribes. All were impeached for corruption and simony.

The history of the investigation is as follows: On the overthrow of the Bulgaris Ministry the late opposition sought to retaliate upon those who had ridden rough shod over the rights of their fellow Deputies. The Public Prosecutor of the Court of Appeals in Athens, a friend of the present First Minister, petitioned the House to inquire into the conduct of the Minister of Justice and Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs with regard to the appointment of four Archbishops, setting forth the grounds of his belief that their practices had been corrupt. A committee of five members was forthwith appointed to investigate the truth of the allegations and to act as prosecutors in the event of the defendants being committed for trial. Witnesses were examined before the committee and the ex-Ministers were arrested on the 13th of November last.

TURKEY.

A Battle with Bosnians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.—An official telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of Bosnia reports that a battle has taken place near Kjevacs between Turkish troops and 1,000 insurgents from the Austrian bank of the Save. The insurgents were routed, with the loss of three hundred killed and wounded. A portion of the band pursued by Turkish troops recrossed the Save, while others took refuge in the mountains. The Turkish loss was trifling.

The Reform Union Terms.

LONDON, April 13.—A special from Berlin says the Northern powers decline to discuss the terms proposed by the Herzegovinese, deeming them inadmissable. They also decline to guarantee the execution of the reforms. It is thought three Imperial Governments will reply to the memorandum of Waywades by a fresh summons to cease hostilities and accept the Sultan's promises.

The Plague.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.—The plague is increasing in Bagdad.

Exchanging Bonds for Land.

LONDON, April 13.—Turkey is considering a proposition of Jewish bondholders in connection with other denominations to exchange bonds for land in Syria.

The Course of Austria and Russia.

VIENNA, April 13.—The *Political Correspondence* says: We are able to state positively that Austria and Russia will continue to act conjointly for the pacification of the insurgent provinces of Turkey. So far there has not been the slightest difference between the two powers.

Austria Wants Satisfaction.

BELGRADE, April 13.—Austria has demanded satisfaction for the insult offered to Prince Wrede, her representative, on Sunday by the populace. Servia is prepared to satisfy this demand.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

South Carolina Republican Convention—Eulogistic Resolutions to Senator Morton.

COLUMBIA, April 13.—The State Republican Convention adjourned this morning, after an all night session. Governor Chamberlain was elected delegate to the National Convention after a bitter struggle; also Senator Patterson, Collector Worthington, Congressmen Rainey, Smalls and Wallace, and ex-Congressman Elliott. Resolutions were adopted expressing appreciation of the high character, statesmanlike ability and consistency of Senator Morton, and thanking President Grant for his faithful execution of the laws. The delegation is uninstructed.

The indications to-day are that Governor Chamberlain will control the South Carolina delegation to the National Republican Convention, in which their first vote will undoubtedly be given to Bristow for President, with Blaine probably as second choice, and in no event for Morton.

Virginia Republican State Convention.

LYNCHBURG, VA., April 13.—The Republican State Convention was organized permanently by the election of Hon. J. B. Senor as chairman. Resolutions were adopted as reported by the Committee on Resolutions, and also a resolution of preference for Blaine. Resolutions of endorsement of Morton's course were adopted as a compliment to him.

The resolutions adopted recite the great achievements of the Republican party, and declare that it will remain faithful to its principles, favor honesty and economy in administration, punishment of all dishonest officials, and a return to specie payments, oppose division of the school fund for sectarian purposes, ask Congress to pass a law for the protection of the ballot box, endorse the administration of President Grant, and recommend the construction of such water lines and railroads as will connect the East and the West, the North and the South, and furnish cheap transportation from the interior to the seas.

The delegates at large are Hon. Jno. F. Lewis, W. H. H. Stowell, W. N. Stevens (colored), and Major Richard H. Carter. A majority of the delegation are claimed for Blaine. The remainder are divided between Morton and Conkling.

BLACK HILLS DANGERS.

A Party of Men Attacked by Indians—One Killed and Another Wounded.

FORT LARAMIE, W. T., April 13.—A man by the name of Rowser, who used to belong to the Fourteenth Infantry, arrived here yesterday. He reports that he and his party of five men were attacked by Indians just south of Cheyenne river on the 7th inst., when returning from Custer City. One of the party, named Mormon Storms, from Iowa, was shot through the body and killed. Rowser was shot through the shoulder, but not seriously. The Indians are very numerous in that section. A great deal of stock has been run off.

The Spaulding Court Martial.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—In the Spaulding court martial to-day Dennis Jordon, a contractor, testified that he endorsed a certificate due him for $2,460, to which Binney obtained Spaulding's signature and filled it up for $32,460.

THAT STORY ON BLAINE.

How It is Said to Have Been Concocted—A Newspaper Man Unable to Keep the Secret, and Publishes It Prematurely—Denial by Hon. Joseph Medill.

CHICAGO, April 13.—A Washington special to the *Inter-Ocean*, in referring to the Indianapolis *Sentinel* story about Blaine, says: One of his friends stated to your correspondent to-day that this story of the bond was arranged some time ago at Cincinnati, at a meeting of Bristow's friends, at which Joe Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Halsted, of the *Commercial*, and General Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and others were present. The supposed facts were then put into a shape to invite credulity, and it was resolved to have the story appear simultaneously in various newspapers of the country about the last of June, so that Blaine would have no time to counteract the force of the attack. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* man was somehow let into the secret, and being unable to contain it, exploded prematurely and spoiled the whole thing.

Hon. Joseph Medill, upon being interviewed by the agent of the Associated Press to-day, says that it is true that some weeks ago he was at Cincinnati, and while there saw the gentlemen named, but in all other respects the dispatch to the *Inter-Ocean* is untrue. The gentlemen did not arrange any bond story about Mr. Blaine, or anybody else; did not put any supposed facts into a shape to invite credulity; did not resolve to have the story appear simultaneously in various newspapers, or in any newspaper, and did not let the *Sentinel* man into the secret. In short, Mr. Medill says that in all essential particulars the *Inter-Ocean's* speciality is false, and this is confirmed by another gentleman who accompanied Mr. Medill on his trip.

STORM ECHOES.

Two Men Killed and Several Injured Near Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—In the suburb of Germantown to-night a hurricane caused great damage and the death of two men, Michael and John Meffert, father and son, besides numerous lesser accidents. Meffert, Sr., was eighty years old. The son and six others were in John's house when it was struck by the wind and blown down. The entire party was covered by walls, &c. The father and son were crushed so as to be unrecognizable. The others were all more or less injured, and taken out in from one to three hours.

BREVITIES.

····The funeral of Hon. Wm. G. Hawkins was largely attended by the Court officials and members of the bar yesterday

····Companies C, D and F, Eighteenth Regiment, will assemble in Fatigue Uniform for Battalion Drill, Friday, April 13th, at 7:30.

····The election of officers of the Reform School, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been indefinitely potponed at the request of the State Board of Charities.

····The school boy feels sadly agrieved, because bank clerks are allowed to go free to-day, while he has to make full time. No wonder he sighs: "There is no justice this side the grave."

····The hearing in the case of the Matt. Morgan troupe, charged with giving obscene exhibitions, has been postponed by the Mayor until half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

····The Board of Managers of the Reform School, who intend to abdicate after its affairs are settled, promise highly interesting revelations concerning the workings of the Investigating Committee.

····Hon J. H. Hopkins writes that the House Committee on Commerce has appointed Tuesday next as the day on which it will hear testimony as regards freight discriminations and Mr. Hopkin's bill on that subject.

····A horse attached to a wagon belonging Daub & Sulzner, ran off yesterday on Smithfield street, near Seventh avenue, and knocked down Henry Shilby, who was leading another horse, cutting his head severely but not seriously.

····The second meeting of the creditors of Zug & Co. will be held to-day, at which time, it is stated, a proposition will be made on behalf of that firm for a composition. At the meeting held last week nothing definite was determined upon.

····The sub-committee appointed to investigate charges preferred against Street Commissioner Wilbert, of the Seventh street district, for paying his employees too much, completely exonerated him last night, and furthermore complimented him on the faithful discharge of his duties.

····John Ballantine has sued the Troy Hill street railway on principle. He offered one of the conductors a dirty ticket the other day, and he alleges that the ticket jabber refused to take it. John is determined to vindicate himself on the charge of trying to palm off a punched ticket.

····The Ohio Valley Iron and Nail Works at Martins Ferry, above Wheeling, has made an assignment. The immediate cause of this action was some difficulty with the Steubenville Furnace Co. The liabilities are put down at $35,000, with manufactured stock worth almost that much on hand.

····Bridget Lavelle and Kate Mooney were arrested last night for robbing a blind man named N. J. Littleton, who keeps a saloon corner of Penn and Eleventh streets, of $27. Detectives Messner and O'Mara arrested the girls and recovered $22.25. They were locked up to answer for their action.

····A little boy by the name of Patterson, whose father is in the employ of the P. R. R., was knocked off of the track by the Brinton Accommodation, near Millvale, yesterday afternoon, with no other serious results than inflicting a deep scalp wound. The child was playing on the track and was not noticed in time to stop the train.

····A delightful time was spent last evening in listening to the Brown Brothers, who gave one of their concerts in the Bellefield public school house. They rendered the programme in a very pleasing manner. The songs of the olden times were received with hearty applause. They appear this evening in the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny.

····The services at the Cathedral have been unusually impressive this week. Yesterday, Maunday—Thursday, there was grand Pontifical High Mass, and the ceremony of blessing the holy oils to be used during the years. To-day the ceremony of kissing the cross will be performed, besides various other solemn services peculiar to Good Friday.

····The members of Company B, Duquesne Grays, held a meeting last evening for the purpose of electing officers. The result was as follows: Captain, John J. Albietz; First Lieutenant, Charles P. Campbell; Second Lieutenant, William A. Heyl. First Sergeant, Charles A. Michel was proproposed for Second Lieutenant, but he declined the honor, preferring his present position.

····He came into the office with a great deal of assurance, notwithstanding the air of utter woebegoneness that prevaded his entire aspect. His condition was easily accounted for when he proudly alleged that he was "a sort of a reporter." He was instantly overwhelmed with kindness to the extent of three cents, all in coppers, and a couple of well scissored exchanges. Since then he has not been heard of, but is supposed to be luxuriating in the tropics.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. S. Tyler is the new Wharfmaster for the Eastern district of Allegheny.

***Secretary Bristow passed through the city yesterday, on his way from Kentucky to Washington City.

***Mr. C. C. Douglass, of Ohio, and Mrs. Anderson are candidates for the Principalship of the Fifteenth ward public schools. Mr. T. Jeff. Duncan, the present incumbent, intends to practice law.

***Ex-County Superintendent Douthett, ex-Chief of Police McCandless, and Rev. W. W. Roup, of the East End, are additional local candidates for the Superintendency of the Reform School.

***Dr. Donnelly has been invited by Hon. Thos. M. Howe to address the Chamber of Commerce on Monday in regard to Dom Pedro and his Brazilian empire, and how they can best be used to the advantage of Pittsburgh.

***Mr. James Grier is credited with the statement that it would be to the interest of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company to secure "Bob" Grier's return, as the latter could be the means of turning up at least $200,000 of the missing money. Such a "turn-up" as that would be worth cultivating.

The Finest Assortment of Hats in the City.

The largest and finest assortment of Fine, Fashionable Hats in the city may now be seen at the First Class Hat House of Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street.

A Wonderful Increase.

The great reduction in prices at John B. Carson's, No. 40 Sixth street, has a telling effect.

Cash Buyers

will find great bargains in Black Cashmeres and Black and Colored Silks at H. J. Lynch's, No. 96 Market street.

Valuable and Reliable—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, etc.

W. J. France, "the Grocer," has removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny. Stockholders individually liable. Six per cent, interest allowed on time deposits.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Dorastus B. Irvine, of Venango filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

D. C. Eberhart, Blair county; Oliver M. Irvine, Blair county, and John O. R. Wilson, of Butler county, petitioned for final discharge. The usual orders were made.

Joseph Hamlin, bankrupt, Butler county. Report of Register Shafer referred back.

Thomas N. Miller, bankrupt, city. Statement of C. J. Hillard, mechanical engineer in charge of the Atlas works, presented and referred to Register Harper. The same Hillard to make shipments of the third and fourth instalments of contract, and to receive the sum of $2,500 to be applied to payment of labor and material, upon filling bond in $5,000 with satisfactory surety.

Cramer & Baum, bankrupts, this city. Rule on assignees, to show cause why they should not be discharged, and the answer thereto, referred to Register Harper.

Robert Stuart and John Stevenson, bankrupts. In the fist case an injunction was granted against L. M. Bates, and in the second case against Powers, Gaston & Co., et al.

Harvey Gervis, bankrupt, of Crawford county. Appointment of Wm. R. Bole as solicitor for assignee approved.

I. Willard Grubbs, bankrupt, of this city. Assignee's petition presented and order made for sale of certain personal property.

Jacob O. Tintsman vs. A. O. Tintsman, Fayette county. Return day to show cause extended to the 15th inst.

Glass, Neely & Co., bankrupts, city. Assignee's report of the sale of real estate confirmed absolute.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, city. Order made for the sale of personal property.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.*)

T. D. Casey vs. Joseph S. White; elsewhere reported. Verdict for defendant.

Wm. Fleming, surviving partner, &c., vs. Wm. Beeson et al. Still on trial.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Louis Jones to Simon Kaufman; account confirmed on 6th of May unless exceptions are filed.

Henry Gossweyler vs. John Roth & Son. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,724.29.

S. Wilson vs. Adam Reineman. Jury sworn when Court adjourned.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judge White.*)

Adam Michael vs. Samuel McCloy. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of six and one-fourth cents damages and costs.

Thomas McMichael vs. John Tobin, impleaded with E. M. Hawkins. On trial.

Turner vs. Shemmerhorn. Motion filed for new trial.

Criminal Court.

(*Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

John Griffin was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

Alex. Carnahan pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced one year to the Penitentiary.

Thomas Devine pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced one year to the Penitentiary.

Jas. Hanlon was found guilty of a charge of felonious assault and battery, in having struck a woman and seriously wounded her with a sugar bowl, and was senten

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

RONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

A GLEAM of light breaks on the horizon for shippers. There are symptoms of a breezy row among the railroad magnates, and now the shipper will perhaps have a chance.

REPORTS from Washington indicate the possible return of General SCHENCK as Minister to England. The President inclines to the view that if he comes safely out of his investigation, as he seems likely to do, it is but justice to him that he should be permitted to retrieve his good name in England. The tenor of the later testimony is that the mine in which he was involved is actually worth all that was represented, and it is even believed that another company has struck its lode, and is taking out the silver. If this should prove correct it will show that the English were unnecessarily scared.

WE are at the end, at last of the Legislative investigation, of our municipal affairs. Its benefit, so far as our city affairs are concerned, is not so apparent, but the report may let light in upon it. It is intimated that the report will claim that loooseness and extravagance, exist sufficient to warrant the employment of precautionary measures. To this end, the proposed $300,000 appropriation is to be objected to, and the Governor's idea of a Municipal Commission will be encouraged. In view of the evidence elicited, some such report might be worth something, as it is about all the use that can be made of the evidence gathered.

THE Democracy of the State, as represented in the Lower House of the Legislature, have made for themselves a singular record, for Pennsylvanians. A resolution was offered in the Senate, in opposition to MORRISON'S free trade bill, and passed. It went over to the House, where it was referred to a committee, which, of course, means that it will be shelved. Thus, on partisan grounds, it is proposed to reverse the policy which is so strongly upheld in this State. So positively do all interests in this Commonwealth support a protective tariff that Pennsylvania has been scoffingly spoken of as the "pig iron State." We shall notice closely the fate of this resolution. If it remains in committee, to be killed, this fact shall be thoroughly ventilated. In case this policy is pursued, the Democracy must stand in the canvass as supporters of the English free trade interests. Such a position is not at all what a party possessed of sense would desire, as it will help to bring it overwhelming defeat.

CONSIDERABLE interest is felt in Methodistic circles in regard to the General Conference which convenes in Baltimore the first week in May. This body meets quadrennially and is the law-making power of the flourishing and powerful ecclesiastical denomination which it represents. It is now composed of ministers and laymen —the latter having been admitted to avoice and vote in the deliberations, at the session four years ago. The approaching session is one of particular interest to laymen, inasmuch as there is a general feeling that some measures will be taken to more specifically recognize the lay element. There is no friction between the clergy and the laity on the subject, and both sides are apparently desirous that the new element in the church counsels be more distinctly recognized, in order that all the good there is in it may be fully developed. There are also other important matters connected with the church's economy, which are to receive special attention, and all of which make the session one of peculiar interest to the Methodist Episcopal Church in particular, and our religious denominations in general.

Et tu Brute. Who would have thought it? A blue-blooded son of immaculate Democracy—and his name is SMITH—has been discovered, in a neat little game, to act as bounty broker for those "boys in blue" who have claims against the Government under the present equalization bill, and who are ready to submit to a shave for getting the claim allowed. Mr. SMITH —CHARLES H., they call him—is the gentleman who succeeded the venerable Mr. BARCLAY as Journal Clerk of the House. He has been sending circulars throughout the State of New Hampshire, to the Town Clerks, soliciting them to furnish lists of soldiers who have claims to present under the pending bill for the equalization of bounties, and in connection with the circular sends out a printed blank of a contract between the clerks and himself, in which he promises to secure the payment of the claims they send him, and to return to him twenty-five per cent. of the agent's fees, which are $10 in each case. Here is an opportunity for another investigation. But no—it is Democracy this time, and it was only an attempt to grind Union soldiers. Democracy is not hunting along such trails.

IN its play with reputations, our Investigating Committee brought Senator WOODS forward in the character of a demagogue. The evidence is that the Doctor voted for the extravagances, as a member of Council, which, as a Senator, he so bitterly denounces. The testimony is clear and explicit. Accepting it as conclusive, the Senator is called on to explain the contrast between his actions when in a position to be useful in restraining the outlay of moneys unnecessarily, and his professions now, when all he says is so much talk. Usually we call such things demagoguery, and the person practising them falls to a very low level as regards political standing. The question to be answered is, was he honest and sincere then and a demagogue now, or *vice versa*? If the gentleman is honest now, he was dishonest then. Our presumption is that he carried out his real views then, and is acting for the sake of political capital now. As a rule, such things do not pay, as what a man does is far more important in the public estimate than what he says. The Senator *acted* in favor of large outlays in our water works, and *talks* for economy. Which represents him?

ALAS FOR STEINBERGER! From the loftiest prosperity he has fallen into the deepest adversity. The latest accounts from Samoa represent him as languishing in confinement on board a British war vessel, despoiled of honors, emoluments and liberty. He entered Samoa, a conqueror and charmer,—receiving the grandest ovations, and the highest office, save one, in the gift of the nation. If reports are reliable, he created dissatisfaction by the liberality of his monetary demands. A prince, he must live in princely splendor; and this required a generous outlay of means. The Prime Minister of an Empire, he must be supported by the people. But the Samoans are not so liberally supplied with means, and could not comprehend the necessity for special taxation. Thus they complained, and the King grew cold. Finally the Consuls and a British naval captain combined, and STEINBERGER, after an inglorious reign, suddenly found himself shorn of authority, and consigned to imprisonment. In the meantime our Secretary of State disavows him, and he stands before the world as an usurper of authority, and all else that is unfortunate and sad. Thus he has ended his brilliant career, having gone up like a rocket and come down like a stick.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, in replying to a radical and well nigh senseless hard-money journal, states the entire question as we have frequently elaborated it. It claims to be "in the sad condition of not being able to see how the banks of the country can maintain specie payments when the United States Treasury cannot. As for the balance of trade, we are in that benighted state as to be unable to see how debts are paid by incurring them; how money is saved by spending it; how the country is enriched by deporting its wealth, not for productions of other countries returned to us, but to pay old scores for which our obligations are outstanding. There are some people who can see what is not so. They are victims of an hallucination, and rejoice in it. In this part of the country such people get into Dr. KIRKBRIDE'S hands. Possibly in other places they are permitted to read the English journals and republish their opinions as political economy, in opposition to the views of nearly all other civilized nations." The idea that the business of a nation can be transacted on some fanciful basis, totally different from what is applied to other forms of business, is the worst feature of the clamor against our legal tender system. It is a view utterly in violation of common sense, and of all experience.

PARTISAN TACTICS.

The indecent haste which the Democrats, at Washington, have exhibited in clutching at every idle rumor, and forthwith making it the basis of an investigation palpably for partisan purposes has been freely commented upon and generally condemned by the respectable portion of the press in the land. No one has ever denied the right, or the perfect propriety of an investigation when there were sufficient grounds for any reasonable belief that corruption existed; but the Democrats in their blind partisan haste have not stopped for such evidence, but have plunged in and have gloated over every opportunity for spreading abroad stories of corruption, whether they were true or false. Sometimes in their excessive zeal they have unearthed more than they had desired. They have gone out for wool and have returned pretty closely shorn—PENDLETON'S case, for instance, and others of like character, being in point. These frantic efforts to make party capital have overshot the mark, and now the people irrespective of party see pretty clearly through the thin disguise, and take their "startling revelations" with the equanimity which befits the reception of a cry from the man who has cried "wolf," "wolf," several times too often. Referring to this subject, even so conservative a journal as the Philadelphia *Ledger* has been led to speak with severity upon the wild Democratic frenzy for "investigation," and in the course of an article upon the subject, it forcibly says: "Investigation" seems to be running crazy, and one of the results is the creation of a diseased mental or moral appetite—a craving for daily meals of scandal, morning, noon and night. Such a condition of affairs is neither desirable nor wholesome. There is a vast difference between this and the proper, commendable desire to have public offenders examined, exposed and punished. Certainly every man invested with a public trust should be held to rigid accountability; he is a legitimate subject for examination, whether he has or has not come under suspicion. The upright and honorable officer never objects to a call upon him for an account of his stewardship—he rather courts it—and such officers as belong to the opposite class ought to be "investigated," as the phrase goes, whether they court it or not. But all this should be done decently and in order, or we may do injustice in trying to do right. Let no guilty man escape; but let no innocent man be made the subject of public detraction and calumny for a single hour by the red-hot haste to publish to the world the idle gossip and rumors of the Washington bar-rooms; the vindictive malice of disappointed adventurers; the irresponsible declarations of the notoriety seekers who are rushing to the telegraph offices with their cards, their accusations and "astounding disclosures," which vanish into nothing the moment a test is applied; the polluted utterances of such self-confessed villains as some of those who have recently occupied the witness stand."

These remarks, though strong, are eminently just. They reflect the sentiment of the mass of the people, and if the Democratic leaders were not gifted with an extraordinary obtuseness, they would perceive that their stunning sensations of official corruption are getting to be just a little too transparent, and that it would be well for them to make haste more slowly, if they desire to secure credit for their new found zeal for honesty, and their unexpected and efflorescent hot-house patriotism.

OUR MANUFACTURERS.

We have frequently, of late, referred to the fact that if our American manufacturers would but exhibit a little more enterprise and push in bringing their wares before the purchasers of the world, they would secure larger markets and enjoy a more widely extended patronage. It is not that our goods cannot compete in quality and finish with those from any quarter of the globe, but it is our fault that we are content merely to supply our own immediate markets, and do not especially seek to put our wares to the test alongside others that their superiority may be fully shown. Within the past year, however, there has been something of a disposition exhibited among a few of our manufacturers to step out from their regular channels of trade and to boldly bid for the patronage of the world, and in every instance this has been met with the most encouraging success. A sample was given in the fact quoted a few months ago of the success which attended the sale of the products of our eastern looms which were sent to England, and carried the palm. Another evidence that a similar success is awaiting other branches of our manufacturing industries is given in the London correspondence of the *American Manufacturer*, wherein a well informed writer says: "I am very much inclined to believe that not enough enterprise is shown on your side in bringing the advantages of some of your tools, in particular, under the notice of British manufacturers. There are London firms, who are agents for American machinery, through whom the Tanite wheel, and it may be Grant's screw machines, can be obtained; but they are, as a rule, only those sharp-witted, keen sighted men who are on the lookout for a good thing, and grasp it immediately it comes under their notice, caring nothing as to its origin, who who have as yet availed themselves of advantages which your ingenuity offers them. The more the tools become known the more they are admitted. The old antipathy to the use of anything not of English origin is gradually giving way under keenness of the competition which metal men here have to experience at your hands in the market where your goods appear with their own. British manufacturers are compelled to admire the superiority of not a few of your goods, and they are now driven perforce to endeavor themselves to make them as excellent and as cheap. Some time ago I advised that greater efforts should be made to bring your manufactured articles under the notice of consumers in this country. I am satisfied that men who, a few years ago, would have been repulsed, indeed to my knowledge were repulsed, in English counting houses when they offered American products and American tools, would now receive a patient if not an attentive audience. The Belgians and the French have been the most ready to see the value of American inventions; but John Bull is now being put upon his metal, and I am inclined to think that if you do not come to him rather more freely than you have lately been coming, he will be coming to you."

These are practical hints, coming from one who knows whereof he speaks, and we believe the time is coming, in the near future, when the truth of his observations will be tested in a much more decided way than some of our conservative manufacturers are now prepared to admit. We know there are difficulties in the way; that it will take shrewd business tact, and energy, and capital, to open up a market in England, or elsewhere outside our own country; but are we deficient in these? The history of American manufacturing enterprise is the proof that we are not. Then why not—as we have the goods—step in and take possession of the field, or at least get our share?

BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Investigating Committee developed important testimony yesterday, fixing on Mr. SKINNER, the Journal Clerk of the House, the responsibility for attempting to bribe, or actually bribing, ten members of the Philadelphia delegation. It is said he admitted, subsequently, the correctness of the evidence. According to this testimony, EMRICK, the representative of the lumbermen, offered through PETROFF, who claims to have been a decoy to discover the practices of the lumbermen, $7,500, for which fourteen Philadelphians, in all, were to be secured to vote favorably for the bill. SKINNER, the Journal Clerk of the House, was used to deal with the individual members. He did his work, receiving $300 for his services. The men who received the money voted against the bill, on the plea that they simply received the money to prove that money was being spent. So the case stands. The Journal Clerk, SKINNER, is in a bad position, and cannot easily avoid the severe punishment provided by the Constitution and the laws.

The singular feature of this entire investigation is the fact that thus far not a single Republican has been discovered as involved in the sale of his vote. All discovered are Democrats, some of whom are struggling fearfully to rid themselves of the affair. The result cannot fail to impress very seriously the public mind. The Democrats were given power under the most solemn pledges of reform. Charges were freely circulated against the purity of the Republican party, and with these as the keynote of the canvass, they urged that their elevation to power would purify the political atmosphere, and restore health to our politics. The result we see. We do not desire to taint our political adversaries, but even they cannot avoid the conclusion that the attempt at reform has been an utter and complete failure. They have brought on the State a scandal, as dark and gloomy, as can well be imagined. The BELKNAP affair was national, but this legislative bribery was as grossly corrupt as anything charged against him. Being a State legislative affair, it has not the public prominence of being perpetrated by a national official of high standing, but it is a very serious affair, whether considered in a political or moral light. The effect will be to seriously injure and embarrass the Democratic party, besides showing the falsity of its so-called reform efforts. Corruption has stalked among the legislators in that party, with as bold and brazen front, as in the days when special legislation was the feature. We have rarely known so much brazen effrontery connected with legislative bribery. The new constitution has been set at naught, deliberately and defiantly, and the attempt made to let bribery rule the hour.

Of course, reformatory methods, of a very radical type, must be promptly taken. The first of these necessarily, must be the arrest, trial and punishment of the guilty parties. Every individual reasonably suspected of having received or used bribes, should be brought before a Grand Jury, and if enough evidence is elicited against him, should be indicted, tried and punished. But this will not fully reach the case. The Democratic party, which has failed in the hour of its promise and trial, can be trusted no longer. We can easily imagine how a party which has been many years in power, may become careless, and put men in office who will violate honor and duty by receiving bribes. It is easy to become careless and easy by long continuance in power. But when a party gains power on the single issue of honesty, it is expected that some respect will be paid to the promises made. But in one short year, all the assurances given are forgotten, and a career of bribery, such as we never knew of before, is boldly, and unblushingly opened up. It must be reformed by punishing the party that perpetrated it.

This affair also has its suggestions. The Republican party, in making its legislative nominations, should be extremely careful to select none but its best men. Fortunately it has been well represented the present year, so far as we have learned. Certainly our members are free from taint. Let those who are capable, faithful and true be honored again, if possible. It is not the time to throw aside, those who have been tried and found true. In providing new members, there should be no jealousies, but the ablest and purest should be selected. To send to Harrisburg, this year, an indifferent class of representatives, will be to endanger the reputation of the Republican party. As matters now stand, the Democracy are broken by the misconduct of the members. All their promises of reform have gone to the winds. But the contrast between the Republican and Democratic parties must be made conspicuous. It is so, so far as the minority representation we have will allow in the present House. But with full control of both branches of the Legislature, as we shall have it next year, we will be the responsible party, and we insist that we must have representatives who can do right, and are equal to the refusal of bribes. If this is done, the sad exposures of this spring will not be unproductive of results. If we fail to learn this lesson it will be ill for us. The people are fearful of the first attempt to violate the new Constitution, and as the full import of the crime perpetrated is understood they will look to us for rescue. Let us be ready.

STATE NEWS.

CLARION is to have a Y. M. C. A.

THE New Castle Fire Department costs $17.50 per day.

THE next reunion of the 100th Pennsylvania Reserves will be held in Franklin on May 17th.

OIL CITY is again agitating the subject of building a railroad from that point to the Clarion oil field.

HORSES to the value of $60,000 were shipped from the neighborhood of Greenville during the past season.

THE citizens of Latrobe are rejoicing over the breaking up of a band of thieves which operated in that section.

SUGAR CAMPS have been deserted in the rural districts, and the buckets and kettles hauled home and put in the cellar, until another year has rolled round.

SOME fifty horses were picked up by Eastern buyers, last week in Waynesburg, Greene county, at an average price of $100, amounting to $5,000. A nice little sum to distribute among the farmers for horse flesh alone.

SIX more persons were immersed last Sunday in the Clarion river, at Clarion, by the Rev. Swigert of the Baptist church. meetings are being held by the different churches in that town, and there is still a strong religious feeling pervading the community.

THE Sligo Branch Coal Company, near Rimersburg, is in full operation. Over seventy men are employed at the works. Several new houses are now going up and other projected. These mines supply the Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad (formerly Oil Creek) with coal, shipping on an average of 130 tons daily. The capacity of the mines is now about 200 tons per day, and within six months they are expected to increase to 300 tons.

THE Ninth and Tenth Regiments, National Guard, Cols. Harry White and T. F. Gallagher, have made arrangements for their respective regiments to go into camp at Saltsburg, Indiana county, on Monday, the 13th day of May, and to remain the entire week. These regiments are now quite full, and uniformed and equipped in good style, and it is expected that this encampment will be the largest ever witnessed in this part of the State.

THE Titusville *Courier* says a niece of Mr. A. J. Stiles, of that place, died a few days since at Cattaraugus Station, on the Erie Railroad, in terrible agony, from ham infested with trichinæ. A portion of the flesh from her arm was sent to Dunkirk for medical examination, which was found under a microscopical examination to be filled with this terrible vermin. The sister of Mrs. Gibbs is very sick from the same cause, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

PERRY TOWNSHIP, Berks county, lay claim to the healthiest man of his age and probably the healthiest in the State. He is seventy odd years old, never rode in the cars and says he never will. His morning ablutions are performed at a spring fifty yards from his residence, which he visits, rain or shine, without shoes or hat on. During the winter season he breaks the ice with his bare feet. He possesses an erect, robust and healthy frame. So says the *Tribune and Dispatch*.

THERE hasn't been a pound of buckwheat flour to be had in our town mill, scarcely, this year, from the fact that the proprietors could not buy it in the country. They inform us that they would, at least, have purchased a thousand bushels, could it have been had at $1 a bushel, and this should have been furnished by the farmers in the immediate vicinity of Waynesburg, but not a bushel was to be had. Yet all the farmers complain of hard times; no wonder. Buckwheat flour sold all winter in Pittsburgh at $1.50 to $2, while in Waynesburg it brought—when there was any to be had—$4 a hundred, and this right in a buckwheat country. Our millers say they will send to the mountains for their buckwheat next fall, for a certainty, like our produce merchants, who are compelled to send to the city for their potatoes, beans and onions. Too bad, too bad.—*Waynesburg Republican.*

THE CENTENNIAL CANTATA.

Columbia's Meditation Over the Years that Have Flown.

The announcement of the Centennial Commission that the hymn for the opening ceremonies of the Exhibition on May 10, has been furnished by John G. Whittier, and the text of Mr. Dudley Buck's cantata by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia, has been received by the press and the people of the United States with entire satisfaction. No voice more earnest than that of the Psalmist of Amesbury could be found to breathe the solemn invocation; and Mr. Lanier, also, if less widely known as a poet, possesses the qualities which fit him for the more difficult task. He is a native of Georgia, who, after fighting in the Southern ranks as a youth, studied law at Macon, but has at last found his true field of activity, and devotes himself wholly to music and literature. His two remarkable poems, entitled "Corn" and "The Symphony," brough him suddenly into prominence. They are characterized by a freshness and affluence of thought, a tropical luxuriance of fancy, and a singular grace and variety of rythmical effect, which justify the anticipations of his friends in regard to future achievement. Moreover, he has the additional advantage of pronounced musical talent. For three winters past, he has been a performer in the Peabody Orchestra, at Baltimore, under Mr. Asger Hamerik.

The Cantata is a form of musical composition which was primarily applied to subjects of a meditative, didactic or devotional character. It has thus come to be one of the accepted forms of musical expression for anniversaries, historical commemorations, and other occasions of a large and stately character. The text bears the same relation to the music as that of an oratorio, and must be written with direct reference to the changes, contrasts, and combinations of voices and instruments. It presents a most ungrateful task to the poet who is not able to call up an attendant musical inspiration, and persuade his conceptions to acknowledge the double sway. Mr. Lanier's verses, therefore, must be read with constant reference to the inevitable restrictions of his task. Limited to sixty lines, in which not only the solos and choruses, but also the violins and bassoons must have their share; compelled to tell his story, not in poetic recital, but through the medium of reflection and contrasted emotions, governed, finally, in the very sounds of his words by that of the notes to which they are set, his work is amendable to a separate law, and may fairly assert it right to a separate judgment.

The verses represent, as largely as the space allows, the past and present of the Country, the powers which opposed themselves to settlement, growth and independence, and the blended elements which gave success, closing with rejoicing, an angelic promise, and a welcome to the world. It is both simple and original in character. Contrasted with the Cantata written by Tennyson for the opening of the International Exhibition in London, its greater freedom and freshness are evident. Mr. Lanier entitles his Cantata

THE CENTENNIAL MEDITATION OF COLUMBIA.

I.

From this hundred-laced hight
Sight more large with nobler light
Ranges down yon towering years;
Number smiles and lordlier fears
Seine and fall, shine and fall,
While old voices rise and call
Yonder where the to-and-fro
Wellering of my Long Ago
Moves about the moveless base
Far below my resting place.

II.

Mayflower, Mayflower, slowly hither flying,
Trembling Westward o'er you balking seas,
Hearts within *Farewell dear England* sighing
Winds without *But dear in vain* replying,
Gray lipp'd waves about them shouting, crying
No! It shall not be!

III.

Jamestown, out of thee—
Plymouth, thou—thee Albany—
Winter cries, *Ye freeze: away!*
Fever cries, *Ye burn: away!*
Hunger cries, *Ye starve! away!*
Vengeance cries, *Your graves shall stay!*

IV.

Then old Shapes and Masks of Things,
Framed like Faiths or clothed like Kings—
Ghosts of Gouls once flushed and fair,
Grown foul Rads in alien air—
War, and his most noisy lords,
Tongued with lithe and poisoned swords—
Error, Terror, Rage, and Crime,
All in a windy night of time
Cried to me from land and sea,
No! Thou shalt not be!

V.

Hark!
Huguenots whispering *yea* in the dark,
Puritans answering *yea* in the dark!
Yea, like an arrow shot true to his mark,
Darts through the tyrannous heart of Denial,
Patience and Labor and solemn-souled Trial,
Foiled, still beginning,
Soiled, but not sinning,
Toil through the sterborn death of the Night,
Toil, when wild brother-wars new-dark the Light,
Toil, and forgive, and kiss o'er, and replight.

VI.

Now Praise to God's oft-grasted grace,
Now Praise to Man's undaunted face,
Despite the land, despite the sea,
I am: and shall have!
How long, Good Angel, O how long?
Sing me from Heaven a man's own song!

VII.

"Long as thine Art shall love true love,
Long as thy Science truths shall know,
Long as thine Eagle harms no Dove,
Long as thy Law by law shall grow,
Long as thy God is God above,
Thy brother every man below,
So long, dear Land of all my love,
Thy name shall shine, thy fame shall glow!"

VIII.

O Music, from this hight of time my Word unfold:
In thy large signals all men's hearts, Man's Heart behold.
Mid-heaven unroll thy chords as friendly flags unfurled,
And wave the world's best lover's welcome to the world.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

No Dogs Allowed in the Cars.

It happened on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The train had just left Easton, and the conductor was making his first round, when he observed a small white dog, with a bushy tail and bright black eyes, sitting cosily on the seat beside a young lady so handsome that it made his heart roll over like a lop-sided pumpkin But duty was duty, and he remarked in his most deprecatory manner:

"I'm very sorry, madam, but it's against the rules to have dogs in the passenger cars."

"Oh, my! is that so?" and she turned up two lovely brown eyes at him, beseechingly.

"What in the world will I do?" I can't thro him away. He's a present from my aunt."

"By no means, miss. We'll put him in a baggage car, and he'll be just as happy as a robin in Spring."

"What! put my nice white dog in nasty, stuffy, dusty baggage car?"

"I'm awfully sorry, miss, I do assure you, but the rules of this Company are as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and them other fellows, you know. He shall have my overcoat to lie on, and the brakeman shall give him grub and water every time he opens his mouth."

"I just think it's awful mean, so I do; and I know somebody will steal it, so they will," and she showed a half notion to cry, that nearly broke the conductor's heart; but he was firm and sung out to the brakeman, who was playing a solo on the stove:

"Here, Andy, take this dog over into the baggage car, and tell 'em to just take the best care of him."

The young lady pouted, but the brakeman reached over and picked the canine up as tenderly as though it was a two-week's old baby; but as he did so a strange expression came over his face, like a wave of cramp colic, and he said hastily to the conductor.

"Here, you just hold him a minute till I put this door away," and he trotted out of the car door and held on to the brake wheel, shaking like a man in an ague.

The conductor no sooner had his hands on the dog than he looked around for a hole to fall through.

"Why—why, this is a worsted dog."

"Yes, sir," said the little miss demurely, "didn't you know that?"

"No, I'm awful sorry to say I didn't know that;" and he laid the Christmas dog down on the owners lap and walked out on the platform, where he stood for half an hour in the cold, trying to think of a hymn tune to suit the worst sold man on the Lehigh Valley road.

DOT.

Only a tangle of light-brown hair,
Two little fat feet dimpled and bare.

Cunningest fingers, tiniest toes,
Only a Grecian dot of a nose.

Pretty morsel of child-life, this
Is Dot with red lips parted to kiss.

When the dandelions begin to unfold
Dot buries her nose in sun c ups of gold.

When neighbors go by they see a wee lass,
'Tis Dot, with robbins and quails in the grass.

For she follows papa, Charlie and Ned—
The sun-bonnet lost from the little bare head.

Happiest witch, cunningest thing
That plays among blossoms or brightens the spring.

"Cracked wheat, papa, mama," she prays
This is Dot's worship at the close of the days.

Then Dot's hurried heart drops its perennial beat
As in long slumber she resteth her feet.

Dot rests, but awake with morning's first gleam
She comes fresh as a rosebud out of her dream.

—*Flora Marcian.*

A Fair Heiress to the Sum of $200,000.

The usually quiet street named after the Seneca Indians has been excited for the past few days over the appearance of a prominent Eastern lawyer, in search of a young lady, who has been bequeathed a cool $200,000 by the death of an uncle. He has been in the city with the will and papers of the late Wm. Foster, of Maryland. Mr. Foster died of consumption, at his elegant residence in Maryland, having no relations to inherit his vast estate except the daughter of an only brother, Frank Foster, who died in Cincinnati in poor circumstaces. This child was adopted by Mrs. Kenny, who lives on the southeast cornor of Seventh and Seneca streets, and has continually resided with her mother up to the present time. For a short time, however, she was married to Thomas Patterson, but soon obtained a divorce. Miss Foster goes East before fall to take possession of her immense fortune, after which the happy and lucky heiress will enjoy her snug thousands in the shades of the Rocky Mountains. Leavenworth and Miss Foster against the world.—*Leavenworth Times.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John Watt et ux. to Margaret J. McAllister, May 14, 1875; lot in West Tarentum. Consideration.....$117

John L. McAllister et ux. to John Watt, March 18, 1876; same as above. Consideration.....$350

John Watt et ux. to John L. McAllister, March 18, 1876; two lots in West Tarentum. Consideration.....$700

Ezekiel M. Porter et ux. to L. M. Stephens, April 11, 1874; lot on Mill street, Tarentum. Consideration.....$100

R. H. Fife to John H. Straub, April 8, 1876; interest of Gangwisch & Straub in a lot on Main street, Sixteenth ward. Consideration.....$60

O. P. Scaife to Wm. B. Scaife & Sons April 14, 1874; lot on Second avenue, First ward. Consideration.....$9,000

John Dyer et ux. to David Lappish, February 28, 1876; lot in Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Consideration.....$1

Henry Wilhelm and Paul Seibert to Wm. Johnson, June 24, 1869; lot on Chestnut street, Lawrenceville. Consideration.....$900

Thomas Edgar et ux. to David Wilson, April 5, 1875; three lots on Virginia avenue, Mt. Washington. Consideration.....$1,000

W. S. Caldwell et ux. to Wm. France, April 8, 1876; lot on Allegheny avenue, Allegheny. Consideration.....$3,000

John Street et ux. to John Cavenagh, March 23, 1876; lot on Harr son street city. Consideration.....$1,000

Henry Appel et ux. to John Wolf, April 22, 1874; lot in Patton township, on Centre avenue. Consideration.....$300

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to be Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d&S

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLER, FORCE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
d78

PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents,
Offices, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and corner of F and 8th St., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.

THE CHOICEST STYLES
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
Have just been received at
Henry Smith & Son's
Tailoring Establishment,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

OLIVE OIL—FOR THE TABLE, MOTTEL'S and Antonini's, in pint and quarts, received fresh, and for sale by
JOHN A. HENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
165, 167 AND 169
Increased
SILK DEPARTMENT.
At 18¾c and 25c, nice variety Japanese Silks.
At 31c and 37½c, choice lines Japanese Silks.
At 50c and 75c, a special bargain in Japanese Silks.
At $1.10, extra good value in Black Gros Grain Silks.
At $1 12½, $1.20 and $1.25, a special bargain in Black Silks.
At $1.37½ and $1.50, fine and real Hand Spun Black Silks.
At $1.15, choice shades in Colored Dress Silks.
At $1.25 to $2.50, fine Colored Dress Silks, shades for Spring.
At $1.35 to $4.50, extra quality Black Dress Silks.
Fancy Check, Stripe and Mourning Silks, light tints and shades for evening wear, very low.
BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
At 18¾c and 25c, fine Black Alpacas.
At 28c, 31c and 37½c, extra good value in Black Alpacas.
At 44c and 50c, very fine Black Alpacas.
At 62½c and 75c, fine Black Pure Mohairs.
At 87½c and $1, very fine Black Pure Mohairs.
At 50c, 62½c, 70c and 75c, good value in Black Cashmeres.
At 80c, 85c, 90c and $1, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
From $1 12½ upward, bargains in fine Cashmeres, Black Drap De Etes, Bombazines, Crape Cloths, &c., at very low prices.
COLORED DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
At 12½c, Satteen Striped Dress Goods, worth 31c.
At 12½c, very fine line of New Spring Plaids.
At 15 and 18¾c, double faced New Spring Plaids.
At 25c, New Roubix Mixtures, a special bargain.
At 25c, large variety plain and fancy Dress Goods.
At 31c, choice assortment new Spring Dress Goods.
At 35c, new fancy Plaid Delieges, extra good value.
At 37½c, All-wool Centennial Plaids, latest novelty.
At 44c and 50c, New Spring Dress Goods in great variety.
At 50c, Colored Alpacas—will wash without fading or shrinking.
At 62½c and upward, fine Dress Goods, extra good value.
WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Satin and Insertion Striped Piques.
Corded, Welt and Fancy White Piques.
Plain, Barred and Striped Jaconets.
Plain, Barred and Striped Nainsooks.
Swisses and Tarlatans, all colors.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
HAVE OPENED THIS WEEK
THE FOLLOWING
Spring Novelties in Material
FOR
OVERDRESSES,
Black Brocade Silks,
Colored Brocade Silks, in New Shades,
Black Damasse,
Colored Damasse, in New Shades,
Black Velvet Striped Grenadine,
Navy Blue and Myrtle Green,
Velvet Stripe Grenadine,
Black Velvet and Satin Stripe Grenadine.
Ecru Cashmere.
We also offer a large line of
Black Gros Grain and Taffeta Dress Silks,
The very best makes and warrant them to give good satisfaction, and guarantee the price to be the lowest for quality.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF
COLORED SILKS
Embraces every shade of coloring in the different qualities, from $1.25 to $2.25 per yard.
New Silk and Cashmere
Sacques and Dolmans,
In Lastest Styles,
JUST OPENED.
Retail Stores.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
PRICE LIST
OF
CHAUTAUQUA
Lake Ice Co.,
COMMENCING APRIL 1, 1876,
With no Advance During the Season.
OFFICE, 20th and R. R. Sts.

	Per week.		Per week.
10 lbs, per day, 6 del.	$ 70	7 del.	$ 80
15 " " "	1 05	"	1 20
20 " " "	1 40	"	1 60
25 " " "	1 80	"	2 10
30 " " "	2 15	"	2 50
35 " " "		"	2 90
40 " " "		"	3 25

50 lbs. to 100 lbs. per day, or not less than 350 lbs. per week, $1.00 per cwt.
100 lbs. to 200 lbs. per day, or not less than 700 lbs., per week, 80 cents per cwt.
200 lbs. to 300 lbs. per day, or not less than 1,400 lbs. per week, 70 cents.
300 lbs. to 500 lbs. per day, or not less than 2,100 lbs. per week, 60c per cwt.
500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. per day, or not less than 3,500 lbs. per week, 50 cents per cwt.
50 lbs. twice per week, 80 cents per cwt.
100 lbs. twice per week, and over, 75 cents per cwt.
Ice will not be served by us to parties whose Ice is stopped on account of non-payment. d52
GARDEN
AND
Flower Seeds
The Best in the City.
Trees, Grape Vines, Plants,
A great stock, unsurpassed in quality and price.
SEED POTATOES,
The finest new varieties ever introduced. 1,000 bbls Flowering and Bedding Plants. 18 Beautiful Plants for $1.10.
BOQUETS, CUT FLOWERS,
At short notice, in any quantity, surpassed by none.
BIRDS, GOLD FISH, &c.
J. O. Slemmons, J. F. Grimes,
181 Fifth Ave., above Smithfield,
Proprietors of the celebrated KNOX FARM Greenhouses and Nurseries.
d57-MWF
WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In German Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

S. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 14, 1876.

There is nothing material in finances to report different from what we have given from day to day, for several days past. To-day, being Good Friday, is a legal holiday, and no banking business will be transacted. Those who had notes maturing to-day, and have not attended to them will have the disagreeable fact forced on their attention that they have protest costs to pay. We hear of a fair demand for discounts, and in some banks of an active counter business; but very few of them have their loanable resources severely taxed. They are able to supply all reasonable demands, at rates that have slightly advanced.

There has been some activity in business and manufacturing circles. Those of our iron and other firms that are preparing for the Centennial are actively at work shipping and setting up their goods. One iron firm will make a display, the expense of which to them will be $10,000.

Some of our readers cannot understand how it is that the proposed silver token currency can be of less value, as compared with gold, than is the greenback currency, and we have been called on to explain. And it is: One hundred ounces of fine silver bullion is worth in the open market $117 in gold. This one hundred ounces of fine silver is equal to one hundred and eleven ounces in silver of the fineness of that of which the new half dollar and quarter dollar silver token currency is made. Now, if one hundred and eleven ounces in halves, quarters, etc., cost $117 in gold, 80.4 ounces, which is equal to one hundred dollars in the new silver currency, would cost $94.74 in gold; or, with gold at 113, $95.75 in currency. Greenback notes, national bank notes and fractional notes are currency, and of such as 100, just 84¾ per cent. more than the silver token currency is worth a dollar, for two or three days past, with gold at 113 has been worth 88 49 in gold, while the silver token currency is worth 84 74 in gold. The fact, however, that the silver tokens are worth less in gold than the paper they will displace, is far from being proof that they will not circulate, is proof that they will circulate. Anything which is made a legal tender will circulate, provided it is not issued in excessive amount, and provided there is no other small change, but that does not prove that the value in gold of any such subsidiary money, of whatever made, is equivalent to the value in gold of a note of the United States which can be sold for a larger amount of gold. What is claimed is simply that the subsidiary silver coins possess at present less value in gold than the fractional currency, varying, of course, from day to day as the price of silver bullion fluctuates in the market. Outsiders must look, however, to avail themselves of this apparent discount on silver, as the Government is only at present coining halves and quarters for its own purposes, and will not pay it out at present except in exchange for gold, dollar for dollar.

We have a report from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury will, in a few days, advertise about $5,200,000 of the 5 per cent. coupon stock, belonging to the Geneva award, to be sold for currency to pay off the Alabama claims judgments, as ordered by Congress at the close of January. The currency total of these judgments is about $6,500,000.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

Gold	113¼	6-20's 1868 c'pons	122⅜
U. S. 1881, reg.	122⅜	6-20's 1867 c'pons	122⅜
" 1881, all called	—	Currency 6's	126
" 1881 c'pons	122⅜	New 5 per cents	118
" 1864	119½	10-40's	112⅜
6-20's 1867	121¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	101⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	31½
Erie	16⅝	Union Pacific	63½
L. S.	93⅝	Toledo & Wabash	3
C. C. & I. C.	87⅝	Wabash	17⅝
St. Paul	40½	Adams Express	107½
Do. Pref	65¾	American Express	90½
Michigan C.	87⅝	U. S. Express	71
Do. Central	56⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	86½
North Western Con	40½	Quicksilver	17
Do. Pref	57⅝	Mariposa	10
Rock Island ex. div	104⅞	Hannibal & St. Jos	16¾
Chese. & Pitts	96	Panama	127½
Pacific Mail	17⅜	Iron Mountain	93
Western Union Tel.	85¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	85⅞	Cen. Trans (A)	48
Sunbury (S)	40½	North Pacific	40
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	138	A. V. R. R. 7-30(B)	101
Oil Creek (B)	18⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's(B)	87
Lehigh Valley (B)	46¾	North Pacific Land	—

NEW YORK, April 13, 1876.

Money easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $99,400. The assistant Treasurer disbursed $61,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Sterling was steady at 486¼@487. Gold opened and closed at 113¾, with sales in the interim at 113⅞. The carrying rates were 1 to 4 per cent. Loans were also made at 5. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were dull and steady. State securities were quiet. Speculation on the Stock Exchange opened quietly, and subsequently a firmer tone prevailed, but after the first board the market became greatly depressed, and there was a pressure to sell shares of some of the trunk lines, notably Michigan Central and Lake Shore, and for a while the gloom was quite sympathy. The occasion of this depression in railway shares was the meeting of prominent railroad officials at Chicago, which resulted in a reduction in the rates of eastward bound freight. On the Stock Exchange this was accepted as meaning another railroad war, and hence the bearish feeling which prevailed. The greatest decline was in Michigan Central, which dropped from 88¾ to 84¾. Lake Shore followed with a decline from 68⅝ to 65¾. Erie was heavy and declined from 18 to 16⅝, an additional influence against this stock being a decline at London and a rumor that the Dundee committee had made an unfavorable report, Granger shares sympathized with the general depression. New Jersey Central declined from 106¾ to 99¾ regular and to 97¾ seller sixty. Rock Island declined from 105 to 104¾.

During the last hour the market was dull, but generally stronger, with a recovery of ¼ to ⅞. Rock Island and Union Pacific closed at the lowest point of the day. A large speculator from New England has been carrying considerable large amounts of Lake Shore to-day sold his stock and accepted a large loss. This helped to depress the market.

The plaintiffs in the Black Friday suit against Jay Gould have been non-suited.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 241,600 shares, of which 7,000 were Pacific Mail, 45,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwests, 14,000 St. Pauls, 45,000 Erie, 89,000 Lake Shores, 6,000 Ohios, and 12,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '65, 118⅝; do '65 new, 119; do of '67, 120⅜; do of '68, 120½; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40's, 111⅝; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 104¾; Virginia, new, 34; do old, 34; Tennessee, old, 42; do new, 40¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 85⅝; Quicksilver, 17; do preferred, 37½; Pacific Mail, 17⅛; Mariposa, 7¾; do preferred, 7¾; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 86½; American Express, 90½; United States Express, 70½; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 16¾; do preferred, 31; Hudson River, 127; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 86½; Panama, 27½; Union Pacific, 63¾; Lake Shore, 66⅝; Illinois Central, 93; Pittsburgh, 96; Northwestern, 40½; do preferred, 80¾; C. C. & I. C., 83; New Jersey Central, 99¾; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 39½; do preferred, 65¾; Toledo & Wabash, 3⅛; do preferred, 10¾; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 16; Chicago & Alton, 93; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18; Missouri Pacific, 19¾; A. & P. preferred, 3; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 119½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 16½; Central Pacific, 106¼; Union Pacific, 1004; Union Pacific grant, 99; Union Pacific sinking fund, 91¾.

LONDON, April 13.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £4,460 in the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 46⅝ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day was £24,000. The rate of discount is open market for three months' bills is 2 per cent., being 1 below the Bank of England. Consols: money, 94 9-16; account 94 9-16; 5-20s of '65, 103¾; do of '67, 109; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 15¾; preferred, 27.

PARIS, April 13.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 2,583,000 francs in the past week. Rentes, 86f 55c.

FRANKFORT, April 13.—United States new 5s, 101⅞.

Lumber.

The *Lumberman*, April 8, contains an exhaustive review of the lumber product of the northwest for the season of 1875, showing also the quantity of logs and lumber on hand at the beginning of the present year. The production and supply left over are shown to be as follows:

	No. ft. lumber sawed in 1875.	No. ft. lumber on hand Jan. 1, 1876.
Michigan	2,746,864,184	1,326,277,499
Wisconsin	1,136,574,900	540,291,000
Minnesota	345,522,174	217,032,000
Mississippi River	291,487,000	2,2,711,000
Total	4,417,353,258	2,270,412,499

The product of the season of 1874 was 4,229,139,683 ft., and the supply of lumber and logs on hand Jan. 1875, was 2,157,624,279 ft.

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store at the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	April 10, 1876.	April 12, 1875.
Wheat	3,162,111	1,967,886
Corn	2,089,701	2,316,535
Oats	710,487	592,428
Rye	104,437	2,413
Barley	252,982	167,948
Total all kinds	6,319,671	6,927,615

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 27,973 bu. wheat, and a decrease of 104,216 bu. corn, 87,013 bu. oats, 19,223 bu. rye, and 27,941 bu. barley.

Grain in Store in Peoria.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of trade:

	April 8, 1876.	April 1, 1876.	April 10 1875.
Wheat, bu	12,221	12,224	44,188
Corn, bu	17,846	16,759	223,453
Oats, bu	56,427	54,797	23,728
Rye, bu	76,935	74,817	18,111
Barley, bu	5,623	7,778	1,955

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 13, 1876.

The general merchandise markets continue moderately active, but present no new or important features deserving of special notice. The receipts of grain, although not large, are increasing, and there is an easier feeling in consequence. The grocery trade is quite active, and all the leading staples continue firm, but not quotably higher. The market for the hog product is easier in tone, but unchanged in prices. Butter continued dull, and we have to report a further decline. Eggs also weaker. Cheese is in light supply, and good stock is held with considerable tenacity.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 2¾@4c; Refined do., (50 per cent.) 3¾@4c; Pearl ash, 7¾@8; Potash, 7c; Nitrate Soda, 2¾@3c; Manganese, 6½c; Arsenic, 5c; Flour Spar, 2@2½c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X @ 9 bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

APPLES—Coming in more freely, but prices are still maintained; $4, 50@5,50 per bbl for fair to prime; and $6@7 for choice to fancy.

BUTTER—With continued liberal receipts, a limited demand, the supply accumulating and dealers nearly all anxious to sell, prices are weak and in buyers favor, prime to choice rolls, 27@28c; choice dairy, 30@31c; medium to good, 20@25c. The outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that there will be a still further shrinkage in values within the next week or two, as there usually is at this season of the year.

BEANS—There is an increasing demand, but as yet no improvement in prices. Prime navies quoted $1,10@1,15 ₱ bu. in round lots, and $1,20@1,25 in a small way.

CHEESE—The supply of old stock is light, and prices are firm, but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory 13½@14c; do New York, 14½@15.

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand, but prices have undergone little or no change recently.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand is better and increasing, but as yet no improvement in prices. Apples quoted as before; fair to prime, 7@8c; choice, 9c. Peaches, 11½@12 for prime halves. Blackberries, 12@13c. Pitted Cherries, 25@26c.

EGGS—The market was weaker to-day, and prices, as compared with Tuesday and Wednesday, a shade lower, sales may be given at 15c; there was no difficulty in buying to-day at 18c, and some buyers were unwilling to pay above 17c. The receipts during the past day or two were rather larger than generally expected, hence the weakness to which reference has been made.

FLOUR—The market is of a moderate degree of activity, and good standard flours are held at full prices, but there is considerable low grade stock offering, and it is difficult to dispose of, as the demand is chiefly for the former. Spring wheat flours, $6,25 to $6,75 for fair to choice Pittsburg, $6,75 to $7,00 for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, $7 a7,50; patent process, $8,50@8,50. Rye Flour, $4,50@5.

GROCERIES—There is a continued fair degree of activity; orders are coming forward quite freely, and most of our merchants have about as much business as they can attend to. Both Coffee and Sugars are reported firm, but unchanged. There is a moderate inquiry for Molasses, Rice and Syrups, but they are devoid of any new features.

Carolina	7 @7¼	Louisiana	5¾@6¼

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	—@—	N.O. strictly prime	55
Fair	45	Demarara	40@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9⅜
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	8@9⅜
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8 @9
Standard A	10⅜		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	50 @ 55
Gunpowder	45 @1 00	Oolong	50 @ 55
Imperial	40 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 72

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	23¾	R. Rio, ℔ pkge	27¾
Prime Rio	23@23	R. Rio, loose	27
Old Gov. Java	34	Roasted Java	33 to 40

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues moderately active, and good and choice mills are buying pretty freely, but there has been no recent change in prices; fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red $1,30@1,35; do white, $1,42@1,45. The Oat market is possibly a little more active, but unchanged; Ohio and Penna., Prime, white, 48@49c. Shelled Corn, as noted in our last, is easier, under the influence of increased receipts, but unchanged, 60@62 free in elevator, for good mixed ₱ prime yellow. Ear Corn quoted at 55@60, on track. Rye quiet and unchanged at 85@90c.

HAY—The market for baled is fairly active, and as the supply is light, prices are firm but unchanged; selling at $17@20 ₱ ton, for fair to choice timothy, on wharf and track, according to quality. Loose, from country wagons, $18@22.

HOMINY—Is in good demand at $4,00 ₱ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6¾@ 7
Green Salted Steers, Light	7¾@ 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	9 @9½
Green Salted Bulls	5 @5½
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, light	7
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	8
Green Butcher Calf	10

LEATHER—General trade is rather quiet in this article. Harness in fair demand. Upper very dull. Calf slow. Rough Leather of choice quality scarce. Red Sole unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.31@ 0.36
Oak Sole, city	0.36@ 0.40
Red Sole, H. A. heavy and mid	0.29@ 0.31
Red Sole, good dgd	0.26@ 0.27
Red Sole, Rough	0.24@ 0.28
Harness, city oak	0.35@ 0.38
Harness, country	0.32@ 0.35
Skirting, No. 2 and common	0.32@ 0.37
Fair Skirting	0.40@ 0.42
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	0.90@ 1.00
Finished Calf	0.80@ 0.90
Finished Calf, Common	0.60@ 0.70
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0.50@ 0.60
Finished Kips	0.50@ 0.90

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $15@16 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is in light supply and firmer; quoted at 95c@$1 ₱ gallon in kegs and barrels, and $1,10@1,15 in gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 13@15c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Continue dull, and holders are anxious to close out; selling at $1@1,50 ₱ bbl. Onion Sets also dull, and in heavy supply; $2@2,50 ₱ bu.

POTATOES—In steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 40@45cts. per bushel out of store; quoted at 32@37 on track.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady jobbing trade, but the market is easier under the influence of recent reports from Cincinnati and Chicago.

Hams—Extra S. C. pcd	15@16c	Do. Buckeye	14½
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Do. buckets	15½
S'fast Bacon, S. C.	15	Lard Ref'd for summer use	15
Sugar Cured, old	15	Do	14½@15
Beef Tongues, S. C.	15	Do	15
Dried Beef, Ex.	16¾	Do. ½ bbl.	15½
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do. ¼ bbl.	15¾
Rib Sides	12¾	Do. ½ pails	17⅛
Short Rib Sides	12¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	14	Do. 3 lb do	18
Mess Pork, per bbl	22,75	Ham Sausage	9
Family Mess Pork	23,75	Pig's Feet, in kegs	1,90
Short Cut	22,75	Do. do. ½ bbls	4,75
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¾	Do. do. bbls	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in light supply, but there is not much call for it; quotable at $10@10,25 ₱ bu. Timothy Seed easy at $2,50@2,60.

TALLOW—Prime city rendered quotable at 9@9¼ in a jobbing way, with round lots of car loads selling at ⅛ to ¼c less; country rendered, 8@8½c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 13, 1876.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	172 cars.	4 cars.	29 cars.	9 cars.
Saturday	9 "	2 "	3 "	1 "
Sunday	92 "	7 "	20 "	18 "
Monday	25 "	2 "	17 "	7 "
Tuesday	22 "	23 "	17 "	23 "
Wednesday	"	4 "	9 "	14 "
Thursday	10 "	6 "	22 "	13 "
Total	315 "	46 "	117 "	85 "
Last week	317 "	100 "	127 "	85 "

FREIGHTS.

The rates from here eastward are as follows: To Philadelphia, 20cts. per 100 lbs; to Baltimore, 18; to New York, 22. It is reported the combination which existed between the trunk lines has been broken, and that cutting is again the order of the day, although it is of no special importance to the trade here, as there is no competition; the roads centering here are all, with the exception of the Pittsburgh and Connelsville, which has no connections with the yards, under one management. We hear that cattle are being billed from St. Louis to Philadelphia for $45, whereas the rate from here is $60, not more than one third the distance. These low through rates, with reported drawbacks, has prostrated business here; if reports are true, shipments are being made from the west to the seaboard markets at about the same rates that are charged from here.

CATTLE.

The market this week has been the worst of the season, and that, too in the face of a very limited supply; the offerings were the lightest reported this year, but the run of through stock keeps up well, and herein is where the trouble lies; this is the main cause of the stagnation which has characterized our market for several weeks past. As will be seen, there are 315 cars of through cattle reported for the week, ending at noon to-day, whereas the receipts of yard cattle, during the same time, were only 74 cars; but in consequence of the heavy run of through consignments, there was little or no inquiry, hence the supply was in excess of the demand, the best evidence of which is the fact that there were a number shipped on in first hands. The sales for the week were 1,240 head, against 1,640 head the preceding week, and the most of the purchases were made by butchers and country buyers; Philadelphia bought but 15 cars and New York 2 cars, whereas, butchers and country buyers took 18 cars. Prices as compared with last week have still further declined, and they are lower now than they have been for about fourteen years. There was some inquiry for stock cattle, and there were but few of this kind on sale; the fact is, good stockers are holding their own better than any other grade, as countrymen are paying as much if not more for them than butchers are willing to give.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,500 steers	5,50a5,75
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,00a5,25
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,75a4,75
Fair to good 900a1,000 lbs Stockers	3,50a4,50
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3,00a4,00

HOGS.

The receipts continue light, but the supply has been in excess of the demand, and the market is dull and lower; within the past 24 hours prices have declined 21a30 cts. per cwt, while as compared with this day week, rates are fully 75c lower. There are various reasons for this sharp decline; the warm weather has curtailed the demand, which at best has been light for some time, and then the increased receipts and decline at Chicago had a very perceptible influence. Yesterday there was no demand for Philadelphia hogs; on Tuesday 1 car of hogs brought ₱ lb, whereas there was a car, equally as good, sold for 5,40 to-day. There were four cars of Philadelphia hogs sold this forenoon at 8,70a8,90, while for Yorkers there was no demand whatever. Furthermore, the indications to-day warrant the prediction that there will be a still further tumble in prices to-morrow.

QUOTATIONS.

Common to prime Philadelphia Hogs	8,50a8,90
Common to prime Yorkers	7,75a8,00
Good mixed	8,00a8,25
Roughs	6,75a7,25

SHEEP.

The run was much smaller this week than was generally expected, and with increased offerings and unfavorable advices from New York, the market was draggy, and wooled declined, particularly with-in the past day or two, ¼ to ½ cent ₱ lb. Prime heavy wooled sheep suffered more than the medium grades, in consequence of the adverse reports from New York, as we are dependent mainly upon New York buyers to buy all of this character. The offerings of clipped sheep were much larger than expected, but in consequence of the warm weather, they sold more readily and at better prices relatively than wooled sheep.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 110a130 lbs	7,25a7,50
Prime 90a100 lbs	6,85a7,00
Good 85a90 lbs	6,30a6,75
Fair 75a80 lbs	6,00a6,25
Common 70a75 lbs	5,00a5,50
Indianas, according to quality	5,00a7,00
Clipped Sheep, 80a100 lbs	5,00a5,75

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 13, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₱ lb	20c	Oil, Anise	$3.50a3.70 ₱ lb
" sorts	30c	Bergm	6.00a6.50
1st select	40c	Cassia	2.00a2.20
Acid, Citric	1.02a1.05	Castor	1.35
Oxalic	17c	Lemon	4.25a4.50
Tartaric	55c	Linseed R	62a65 gal
Alcohol	2.35a2.40 gal	Linseed B	67a70 gal
Aloes, cape	16c	Neatsfoot	90a1.35 gal
A Barb	40c	Olive	2.25a2.00dos
Scoot	—	"	Fin 2.25a3.50dos
Alum	3½a 4¾	Orange	2.50a4.00
Amm., Aq	6c	Origanum	1.50a1.75
Carb	22c	Pennyroyl	3.50a4.00
Arnica, Flor	20c	Peppermint	5.00a6.00
Assafœtida	30c	Sassafras	75a85
Bals. Copaiba	90c	Wintergr'n	4.00a4.25
Canada	80c	Pot. BiCarb	22a24
Bals. Tolu	75a80	Bi Chrom	22a24
Bark Cinch. Pul	60	Bromide	75a 85
Blue Mass	40	Chlorate	35a 40
Vitriol	11a12	Iodid	2.75a3.00
Borax, ref'd	14c	Quinine	2.30a2.40
Brim., Roll	4a 5½	Root, Gent	8 a12
Flor. sulp	4a 6	Gin. E. I.	17
Buchu	15a 25	Gin. Jam	27
Calomel, Am	1.15	Ipecac ₱	1.85
Camphor ref	20a 24	Jalap P	85
Cantharides	1.00	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50
Canwood	9	Do	1.00a1.50
Chamo. Gor	50	Sar. Hond	55
Rom	35	Sar. Mex	2.25
Chloral Hyd	2.50	Senega	1.00a1.10
Chloroform	1.00a1.15	Spigelia	36
Cinchc. Pale	70a 80	Val. Eng	45
Red	1.20a1.30	Am	25
Yellow	40	Turpeth	25
Cochineal	70a 80	Saffron Am	60a 80
Copperas	2a 3	Sal Ammon	10a 18
Cream Tar	45	Epsom	4a 6
Cubebs	14a 20	Glauber	2½a 4
Dovers Pow'd	1.50a1.60	Rochelle	39
Emery—all Nos	7c	Soda, Ash	2a 3½
Epsom Salts	4a 6	Sal	1¾
Ether, Nit	45a 48	Seed, Can'y	14a 15
Sul	70a 75	Carraway	18
Ex. Logw'd	13½a14c	Hemp	7¾a 8
Liqu, Cal	32a 45	Mustard	8a 10
" Ital	25a 30	Sanna, Alex	20a 25
Fustic	3a 4½	" E. I	22a 24
Glycer, Pure	20a 30	Tinnev	28
Bowers'	30	Strychnine	60a 65
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.30	Soap, Castile	11a 14
" S.F.	1.00a1.25	Mott's	21
Iodine	4.00a4.25	Soda Ash	4a 5
Iodoform	8.5 oz	Bi Carb	5a 6
Juniper Ber	7a 9	Starch, Cry.	2.5a3.00
Logwood	2¾a 3¾	Pulv	2.5a2.75 oz
Madder	12a 17	Sugar Lead	24a 28 oz
Magnesia, Cal	30a 35	Turpen, Ven	30a 35 gal
Carb	45	Var. Comch	1.85a4.00 gal
Manna, Flo	40@75	Copal	1.25a1.00 gal
Morph. Sul	4.35a4.60oz	Damar	1.00a1.10 gal
Nit. Silver	95 oz	Japan	70a1.10 gal
Opium	6.60a6.80 ₱ lb	Sandrac	1.00a1.10 gal
Powd	9.20a9.40 ₱ lb	Shellac	45a 50 gal
		Whiting	3a 3½ ₱ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 13, 1876.

The market for Crude was firmer to-day, but there was no change in prices as compared with Wednesday: United quoted at $1,91¼a1,91⅝ Union, $1,86¼a1,87⅛; outside lines, $1,83¼a1,85; immediate shipment, $2.10a2,12½. There was considerable lost by the fire yesterday, several tanks having been struck by lightning, and this probably had some influence in stiffening up the market. Refined continues dull and weak, prices lower, and there appears to be little or no inquiry for the time being; however, we may look for activity as a reaction before long. Philadelphia delivery, 14a14¼; free on cars here, 10¾a11c.

The Farrel market continues quiet and unchanged; countries, ₱ bbl, 10; city make, $1,20a1,25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
P. S. Duncan	Citizens o w	480
W. T. Baum	Excelsior o w	80
Robinson	National o w	80
Robinson	Fisher Bros	80
Total		720

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F & Co Baltimore 1,264
Brilliant Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co..do 350
Crystal Oil Co	W. Keyser..do 90
Total	1,604

Important Decision.

An important decision of interest to the provision trade was rendered by the Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday. A contract was made some time ago between two parties for a specified number of tierces of hams for April delivery, and on the first of the month a lot of hams was tendered, packed on Feb. 28. The buyer refused to accept the hams, expect under protest, claiming that the rules required the delivery of fully cured product, and that in case 20 per cent of the lot was unmerchantable it should be rejected, and this percentage could not be ascertained if the product was only partially cured. The seller claimed that the lot in question was a legal tender on the contract under the rules, and the Directors coincided in this view of the case. This decision virtually places pickled meats on the same footing as pork—the latter being a legal tender on a contract as soon as packed.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 13, 1876.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,02 spot; $1,03¾ seller May; $1,04 seller June; has sold at $1,07⅛ seller June; No. 3 90c; rejected 80c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 43¾c spot; 43¾c seller May; 47⅜@47¾c seller June. Oats dull; No. 2 30¾c spot; 33@33½c seller May; 34c seller June. Barley quiet at 46@44½c. Rye firm at 60c spot; 61¾c seller May.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand, but at lower rates; $22,10@22,12 spot; $22,15@22,17½ seller May; $22,40@22,42½ seller June. Lard quiet; $13,40@13,42½ seller May; $13,50@13,60 seller June. Bulk meats firm at 8¾, 12¼@12¾c. Whisky—Quiet and firm at $1,07.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Flour: receipts 16,000 barrels; shipping and extra State, less active and steady; in others there is no decided change. Rye flour firm at $4,30@5,25. Corn meal steady at $2,75 @$4,25. Wheat: receipts 26,000 bush; prices steady and unchanged; only a very moderate export and home trade demand. Rye fairly active; western nominally 90c. Barley quiet. Corn firm at 56¾@57c. Barley firm; No. 2 Canada held at $1,02.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 13.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged; S. W. 110 test 11¾c; P. W. 150 test 12¾c; car lots cash.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—Cotton firm at 12¾c; sales of 900 bales; receipts 310 bales; shipments 1,200 bales. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 13.—No market to-day, fast day. There will be no cypher market to-morrow.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Beeves: receipts 540 head, making 3,300 for three days, against 3,440 same time last week; market extremely dull and depressed; limited trade at yesterday's reduced rates, or 8¾@10¾c for common to good; no strictly prime or fancy steers offered. Sheep: receipts 4,120 head, making 9,380 for three days, against 7,530 same time last week; market very quiet at yesterday's reduced prices; 6¾@8¾c common to strictly prime, with 1 car load State yearlings, 79 lbs, at 8¾c, and car load of extra Michigan sheep, 118 lbs, at 9c. Swine: receipts 2,280, making 9,190 for three days, against 7,480 same time last week; market dull, downward tendency; 1 car load of good Ohio corn fed hogs 183 lbs at 8,58¾ per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO, April 13.—Cattle: receipts 663 head; total for the week 3,806; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,800; total for the week 14,800; no market to-day; no demand; eastern advices are very unfavorable; those in yards to be held over until next week. Hogs: receipts 2,300; total for the week 12,800; market flat; sales only one car; heavy $8,55; no demand for light stock and Yorkers.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Cattle: receipts 4,100 market moderately active, steady and unchanged; sales mostly shipping at $4,40@4,90; 1,300 head. Hogs: receipts 14,000 head; market about lower; common and mixed $7,55@7,60; assorted bacon $7,70@7,80; heavy shipping $7,90@8,00; Butcher & Son; 1 car potatoes, E. H. Vietz; 1 do, E Fot & Co; 1 do, Kennedy & Co; 1 do, Boyd & Co; 25 bxs starch, J. Porterfield & Co; 5 bbls whisky, A. Klinordinger; 3 bxs plate, S. McKee & Co; 12 bdls cast lumber, D. P. Rust; 1 car lumber, 12 cads tobacco, 10 bx do, H. Dallmeyer; 10 cads do, 8¾ butts do, R. Carson; 1 car staves, C. H. Warmcastle; 5 cads tobacco, Prenfield Bros; 1 car 400 rolls paper, E. Lare & Co; 100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 1 car corn, D. G. Stewart & Co; 4 cars flour, C. Jenkins; 1 lawn mower, Bell & A. Murdoch; 48 sks glue scrap, W. Flaccus & Son; 19 sks rags, McCullough & Sc; 3 bbl eggs, Murdoch, C & Co; 2 bbls whisky, Rowe, R & Co; 6 bxs shoes, Stahl & McG; 1 car staves, F. Kober; 55 sks starch, P & S; 2 bbls whisky, H. P. Mc Quis & Co; 1 bal wheels, Lyle, R & McC; 2 bales rope, H. S. Gilmore; 17 green hides, W. Flaccus & Son.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—27 pkgs liquor, Jas. Morrison; 10 do, M. Evert; 23 bbls beef hams, W. B. Hays; 1 case flour, B. H. Voskamp; 1 do pig lead, Davis, C. & Co; 4 cars flour, T. C. Chesbro; 2 do, Roberts & Co; 2 do, E. H. Myers & Co; 100 cases hams, E. Owens; 10 bbls whisky, F. Kaiser; 4 pkgs butter, 4

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling barometer, cloud and rain, followed by colder north and west winds, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather.

Leg Crushed.

About eight o'clock last evening John Schmidt, who claims to be from Ohio, was run over on the Pennsylvania Railroad, opposite Twenty-eighth street, and one of his legs was crushed. He was taken to the Twelfth Ward Station House, where a physician was summoned and his injuries attended to. His limb may have to be amputated.

Purchasing Pittsburgh Refineries.

The Aladdin oil refinery of this city it is said has been purchased by an agent of the Standard Combination, of Cleveland, for something over $20,000. Negotiations are also progressing for the purchase of the Vesta and Cosmos works. They have a capacity of 1,000 barrels refined oil per day, or 6,000 per week. At a manufacturing profit of twenty cents per barrel, would earn $1,200 per week for its owners, were it not for the combination against Pittsburgh. The price offered by the agent was $75,000 cash, the original cost of the works being $300,000. One of the proposed conditions of the sale is that the seller must bind himself not to enter the refining business again in opposition to the purchaser, which is the ring. It is estimated that it would take about $800,000 in cash to buy the twenty-one refineries of Pittsburgh. Offers to buy are also being made to the refineries of Titusville, Cleveland, Oil City and Philadelphia, who are not embraced within the circle.

The Freight Discrimination Committee.

The following representatives of the various industries of this city have been selected by the Chamber of Commerce to go before the House Committee on Commerce, at Washington, on Tuesday next:

Gen. T. M. Howe, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, H. W. Oliver, S. Bevmer, J. P. Drave, Thos. Wightman, Jas. I. Bennett, Jno. H. McKelvy, David Hostetter, Jas. Little, Mahr Bros., Jenkins, G. Follansbee, W. E. Schmertz, Jos. G. Seibeneck, T. B. Swearingen, M. F. Herron, R. P. Duff, Frank Bissell, Jos. Dilworth, Henry Lloyd, Jas. Irwin, Geo. W. Coffin, D. W. C. Carroll, Arch. M. Marshall, Jno. H. Ricketson, Jno. W. Chalfant, Jos. Finch, T. B. Atterbury, Jos. Horne, Chas. Arbuthnot, Philip Reyner, Chas. Arbuckle, Jas. P. Barr, J. Vannote, A. W. Howard, Frank Sellers, Andrew D. Smith, Jos. S. Brown, of Brown & Co.

Mr. Hetzel's Donation.

By the munificence of Mr. George Hetzel, our High School has recently become the possessor of a work from his easel, which is deserving public notice as a work of art, no less than for the generous spirit toward the institution by the donor. It is now hung in its place upon the walls of the Principal's office, occupying with its heavy gilt frame a space of 6 by 4½ feet—at once arresting the eye of one entering the room. It represents a landscape in the vicinity of Scalp Level, and that it is in the artist's best style is evidenced by the fact that this is one of two pictures designed originally for the Centennial. As an expression of their hearty appreciation—the following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Faculty of the School.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that Mr. Augustus Hetzel has presented to the High school a beautiful and valuable painting, the Faculty appreciating his generosity, wish to express their gratitude for a pleasure which they all feel. The picture is prized by them, not alone for its artistic beauty and value, but also as an expression of good will toward the institution whose interest they have so deeply at heart.

Laid to Rest.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of the late Mrs. Sarah M. Davis were borne to their last resting place in the quiet of Allegheny Cemetery. The deceased, who had almost reached the allotted span of life—three score and ten years—was a lady of rare excellence of character, whose life had been in beautiful consistency with a Christian profession, extending through more than forty years. She was a native of England, but came to this country with her husband in her young womanhood, and settled in Pittsburgh, where she resided up to the day of her death. She united with the Smithfield Street M. E. Church upon her settlement here, and through a period of nearly half a century was honored as one of the most faithful of all whose names were recorded on the church register. In her church relationship, as well as in the social circle, she was characterized by unobtrusiveness and gentleness of disposition united to a rare faithfulness in the performance of every duty. The more intimate the acquaintance with her the more highly friendship prized her worth, and when her death was announced it caused genuine grief in a wide circle of friends, both in and out of the church.

The funeral yesterday afternoon took place from her late residence on Congress street, and was very largely attended. The services were conducted by the Rev. C. W. Smith, who paid a touching tribute to her virtues. The services were unostentatious, but impressive and tender, and the encomiums of the minister found a hearty endorsement in the heart of every listener. The estimate in which the deceased was held was attested by the fact that the pall-bearers embraced some of the most honored office-bearers in the church, while those who gathered to pay the last tribute of respect were largely composed of her late church friends, who had prized her companionship in life and held her in death in tender remembrance. Her memory will be fragrant in the church, and in the circles in which she moved it will long be kept green.

AN OLD CASE SETTLED.

Casey vs. White for Malicious Prosecution.

The case of T. D. Casey vs. Joseph S. White, an action for damages for alleged malicious prosecution, was finally decided in Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday. The plaintiff, a liquor dealer of this city, was arrested, tried and acquitted for selling liquor in Lawrence county, where local option prevailed at the time. He then brought suit against the prosecutor, Mr. White, charging him with malicious prosecution. Judge Sterrett, in his charge to the jury, laid down the rule that any person had the right to make a criminal charge against any other person if he has probable cause, no matter what his motives may be, and in an action of this kind the plaintiff must show to the satisfaction of the jury that the prosecutor knew there was no such probable cause, and that he did it through malice alone. Also, that if a person lays his case fairly before his counsel, and is by him advised to go on with the prosecution, he is not amenable for damages. Therefore, if the jury believed that Mr. White had laid the case fairly before his counsel, Col. McComb, of New Castle, as was alleged, they should find for the defendant; and so they did.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Reductions Recommended in Allegheny City.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries of the Board of Controllers of Allegheny city held a meeting last night, and after spending some time in discussion, decided to recommend to the Board the following decreases in the pay of the teachers: A reduction of ten per cent in the wages of Principals who get $1,600 per annum; nearly eight per cent. in the salaries of Principals who get $1,200; a reduction of five dollars per month in the pay of Assistant Principals, which, if carried out, would make their compensation $65 instead of $70. It was also decided to recommend that the remuneration of the teachers in the Medium department be fixed at the same rates as the Primary teachers are paid, and that the wages of the latter remain untouched. In these two departments the pay of the teachers is established by the number of years they have taught—the longer their service the better their compensation—but in the Primary the maximum salary is $50 per month. In the Medium it is $55. Therefore in the latter the reduction virtually amounts to $5 a month. The Music Teachers will also be cut down, if the report is adopted, from $1,200 to $1,000 per annum.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Essay Contest This Evening.

The annual essay contest for the President's prize will take place this evening in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College. All the members of the Senior Class will participate. These contests are always interesting, and that of this evening promises to be an unusually brilliant one. There will doubtless be a large crowd in attendance.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

Many persons, no doubt, are contemplating the important item of getting a new suit, and as yet have no settled conclusion as to where to go in order to get a perfect fitting garment. To all such we would say that the popular merchant tailor, J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street, guarantees satisfaction in this respect in every particular.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schaumberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Hahaburg, at Southampton.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

Stockholders individually liable. Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

No Increase of Police, No Reduction of Pay.

New Fire Engine and New Quarters—$40,000 Loan for the Poor Directors—Heavy Gas Expenditures—Saloons as Polling Places—Two Decisions from the City Attorney.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last night.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

In this branch the following members were present: Messrs. Bayne, Cochran, Callery, Drum, Davis, Eberhardt, Heagy, Huckestine, [Hartmen, Knox, Lindsey, McRoberts, McKelvey, Slack, Sweeny, Voegtly, Wilhelm, Welte, Woolsey and President Patterson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. A. J. CHAMBERS, the membereiect from the Seventh ward to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. C. C. Hax, presented himself, and the oath of office was administered.

Mr. SLACK presented a communication from Geo. Booth, Clerk of the Pittsburgh Common Council, requesting the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee from the Pittsburgh Councils in regard to connecting the water mains of the two cities. Received, and Messrs. Slack and Callery appointed in behalf of Select Council.

Also, a remonstrance against a sewer on Slope alley. Referred.

Also, a remonstrance against the opening of Page street. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against the vacation of Reed street. Referred.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN, petition from David McKinney, asking for a reduction in his assessment for improving Henderson street. Referred.

A COURT ORDER.

Mr. DRUM, an order from Court directing Allegheny City to pay the sum of $2,-113.40 to Charles Dickson, for paving River avenue. Referred.

Also, an ordinance relative to changing the viewers on the opening of Middle alley. Referred.

Mr. CALLERY, petition for permission to erect a frame stable on Union avenue. Referred.

Mr. HEAGY, a petition for the vacation of Reed street. Referred.

Mr. MCROBERTS, remonstrance against the erection of a frame stable by P. J. Bohlens on Ohio street. Referred.

Mr. WILHELM, a remonstrance from the members of the police force against the passage of the ordinance for the reduction of the pay of the policemen. Referred.

Also, report of viewers on the construction of a sewer on Spring Garden avenue. Referred.

Mr. SWEENEY, petition for the extension of a gas main on Preble avenue. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS, a petition for the equalization of assessments for taxable purposes. Referred.

Mr. WELTE, petition for an extension of the fire alarm telegraph on East street. Referred.

Mr. WOOLSEY, a petition requesting Councils to take some action looking to the classification of property for taxable purposes. Referred.

Mr. BAYNE, a petition for a change of grade on English alley. Referred.

THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. VOEGTLY, chairman of the Street Committee, submitted the report of that committee. A number of ordinances accompanied it. Report received and ordinances referred back to be printed. The following printed ordinances were acted upon:

Ordinance authorizing the Mayor to enter into an agreement with the Pennsylvania company, operating the P. F. W. & C. railroad for the vacation of a portion of Bidwell street and Lake alley, and for the opening, grading and paving of a street parallel with the railroad track, from Washington avenue to Allegheny avenue. The article of agreement between the city and the railroad company in relation to the matter accompanied the ordinance. The agreement was approved and the ordinance passed.

Ordinance changing the name of Middle alley to Race street. Passed.

Ordinance appointing viewers on the construction of the Spring Garden avenue sewer. Passed.

Mr. SLACK, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of that committee. The following papers accompanied it: Monthly report of the expenditures of the city during the past month, the total amounted to $23,956.21. Report approved and the bills recommended ordered to be paid. Monthly statement of the Controller of the receipts and expenditures during March. Approved. Statement of the accounts of the various city officers and collectors of delinquent taxes. Received.

THE AUTHORITY AND AMOUNT WANTED.

Mr. SLACK also, by permission, presented the following:

Resolved, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to report to the Councils at their next meeting the amount of money borrowed by the Directors of the Poor on temporary loans, and also the authority on which the said directors negotiated such loans. Passed.

Mr. CALLERY, Chairman of the Water Committee, presented their report, which was referred. He also submitted a resolution for the laying of a water main on Madison avenue, from Mill to East streets. Passed.

Mr. COCHRAN, Chairman of the Survey Committee, submitted their report, and several petitions accompanying them were referred back to be printed. The following bills were disposed of:

Ordinance for the widening of Church avenue, from Cedar avenue to Madison avenue. Passed.

Also, viewers' report on the opening of Frazier street. Ordered to be filed in the Engineer's office.

The resignation of A. Faust as Wharfmaster of the Eastern District was accepted.

THE POLICE BILL.

Mr. HEAGY, Chairman of the Police Committee, called up the ordinance providing for a reduction in salaries of the police men, and for the addition of ten men to the police force.

Mr. VOEGTLY opposed the ordinance, as he thought the present force large enough. If composed of ten men, but few of what a number were discharged last year, and also by former Mayors, for immorality and unfitness, and now a great many of these same men have been put back on the force again. About one-third of the present force consists of men unfit to be on it. The greatest trouble is, however, that the force is not properly managed. He could see no way to lessen the cash of the Mayor or the Chief, but the fact is he said that it is not properly generaled. He also opposed a decrease in the wages, as it would be impossible to get good men for any less than they are now receiving, and because he thought if any reduction in salaries should be made it ought to be in all departments.

Mr. RAY opposed the reduction in pay, but favored an increase of the force. Messrs. Woolsey, Hartman and Sweeney were of the same opinion.

THE POOR MEN PAY.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN said that it might be that the present pay is small enough, but there are many men who get only one dollar a day who must help to pay them, and if they don't pay they will be sent to jail. He knew, however, that if the force was increased the rural districts would get none of the policemen.

Mr. COCHRAN moved to amend the ordinance so as to leave the pay as it is at present, by striking out the second section. Passed.

Mr. DRUM moved that the ordinance be laid on the table. Passed, ayes 13, nays 7.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN presented a resolution requesting our Representatives at Harrisburg to have House bill No. 104, relative to the making of street improvements, passed. He also submitted a copy of bill No. 104. Both papers were referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. SLACK called up the ordinance for issuing $22,000 worth of sewer bonds which was laid over at the last meeting. Mr. HARTMAN moved to amend by changing the amount to $38,000. Laid on the table. The ordinance was then passed.

Mr. EBERHARDT, a resolution for an extension of the gas main on Perry street to the Troy Hill road. Adopted.

Mr. VOEGTLY called up the ordinance for a main sewer on McClure avenue, and moved that Council meet on McClure avenue in a body on Monday afternoon. The motion was adopted.

Mr. SLACK moved that C. C. be notified that S. C. was ready to go into a joint session to elect a Wharfmaster. Carried.

A resolution from C. C. providing for the holding of a caucus to nominate a Wharfmaster, was read and ruled out of order.

After returning from the joint session S. C. adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

J. O. S. GOLDEN.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

The members present were Messrs. Alston, Armstong, Bedell, Biber, Cochran, Hunter, Hughes, Kredel, Klicker, Lingenfelder, Landis, Long, Mueller, Moul, McGuire, Neely, Parkhill, Reno, Sholes, Swindell, Schmitt, Schauer, Snaman, Seiling, Wilson, Walker and President Golden.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. BEDELL presented the credentials of Mr. W. S. Reno, the newly elected member from the Eleventh ward. They were received and the gentleman was sworn in.

Also, petition requesting the refunding of overpaid taxes of Elizabeth McGill. Referred.

Mr. SHOLES, resolution instructing the Market Committee to prepare an ordinance prohibiting loading and promenading in the market house during business hours. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER, petitions for the grading and paving of, and for a lateral sewer on Jackson street. Referred.

Also, resolution instructing the Street Commissioner of the Western District to have Davis alley, at its connection with Fremont street, repaired. Referred.

Also, petition for the grading and paving of an alley extending from West End avenue to Nixon street. Referred.

NEW FIRE ENGINE.

Mr. LINGENFELDER, resolution for a new second-class steam fire engine for the General Grant Company. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, resolution for a sewer drop at the corner of Rush and Fulton streets, in the Sixth ward. Referred.

Mr. SCHMIDT, resolution providing for the holding of a caucus by both branches of Councils to consider the matter of the election of a Wharfmaster for the Eastern district. The President said that Council could only act informally on this resolution. With that understanding it was passed.

Mr. WALKER, resolution for the repair of Franklin street, in the Eighth ward, from Bridge street to a point above Johnson's ice house. Referred.

Mr. SNAMAN, petition from property holders of the Tenth ward asking Councils to accept the provisions of the law for the classification of property. Referred.

The resolution presented at a previous meeting empowering the special committee engaged in the investigation of Chief Ross to subpœna witnesses and compel attendance was submitted by the Chair, with an opinion from City Attorney Rodgers, who said that there was no law authorizing the investment of committees with power to issue processes for the attendance of witnesses. He further stated that the Mayor has power to investigate the conduct of all public officers of the city, and in such investigation has power to issue subpœnas and oblige attendance. As he acts with the committee referred to, it is within his province to issue subpœnas. Under the authority of this opinion the resolution was laid over.

A QUESTION SETTLED.

An ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the first district of the Eighth ward from the Wharfmaster's office to the house of Ferdinand Flach, which was referred at the last meeting to the City Solicitor for the purpose of getting his opinion on the question whether the polling place could be fixed at a drinking house, was taken up, together with the Solicitor's opinion, which stated that the Solicitor could not find any law prohibiting the use of places where liquor is dispensed, as voting places. The ordinance was then adopted.

Mr. SCHMITT presented the report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings, which was received. The ordinance amending section 2 of an ordinance entitled "Wharf and Wharfmasters," page 201, City Code, fixing the rates of wharfage, was then considered, and after the adoption of an unimportant amendment it went over for the amendment to be printed.

Mr. KREDEL, report of the Gas Committee, stating that they have already expended this year over $13,000, and that but $6,000 remains in the appropriation. The report was received and filed, and a resolution authorizing the erection of lamps at various points was adopted.

THE FIRST WARD ENGINE HOUSE.

The resolution laid over at the last meeting authorizing the Committee on City Property to let the contract for the building of the First ward engine house was taken up, and Mr. McGuire opposed it on the ground that the plans and specifications have been very materially altered. Mr. Wilson admitted that alterations had been made, but said the purpose was to bring the cost of the structure within the means of the committee. Mr. Cooke took ground with Mr. McGuire and favored a re-letting of the contract. After debating the matter further the resolution was passed by a vote of 18 yeas to 10 nays.

Mr. HUNTER submitted the report of the Market Committee for March, showing that the receipts for that period were as follows:

D. Hastings, market clerk	$ 991 10
D. J. Roden, Second ward scales	229 87
G. B. McNulty, Diamond scales	134 20
Total	$1,355 17

The report was received and filed.

Mr. SEILING presented an ordinance authorizing the Directors of the Poor to negotiate a loan for $40,000 for the purpose of providing for the present indebtedness of the new Building Fund. If necessary the bill provides that the Poor Board can assign mortgages belonging to said Fund as collateral security for a loan. Referred.

Mr. COOKE, resolution instructing the City Property Committee to advertise for proposals for ice for use in the city offices this season. Passed.

Also, resolution empowering Mr. L. Bechtold to erect, at his own expense, an ornamental lamp at the corner of Federal and Isabella streets. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, resolution for a profile of grade of Wilson avenue, in the Second ward. Referred.

THE WATER CONNECTION.

A large amount of business in the Select Council was concurred in. Messrs. McGuire, Alston and Wilson were appointed in behalf of this branch as members of the special committee to confer with a committee of Pittsburgh Councils relative to connecting the two cities with a water main over one of the bridges.

The President announced the appointment of Messrs. Reno, the Finance, Railway and Printing Committees, and Mr. Schmitt on the Police, Gas and Street Railway Committees.

Mr. LONG, resolution instructing the Street Commissioner of the Western District to enforce the ordinance relative to sidewalks. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, ordinance for the opening of Grant avenue to a width of eighty feet from South avenue to Lebanon street, and appointing John B. Chambers, W. F. Richardson and George W. Reed viewers to assess benefits and damages. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, ordinance repealing an ordinance for the widening of Perrysville avenue to a width of sixty feet. Referred.

Also, an ordinance for the widening of Perrysville avenue to a width of fifty feet. Referred.

After a long wait this branch went into joint session with Select Council for the purpose of electing a Wharfmaster.

Upon reassembling C. C., adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The joint session held, as already stated, to elect a Wharfmaster for the Eastern district, met with President Patterson, of Select, in the chair. Nominations were called for and made, after which two ballots were taken before arriving at a choice, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

S. Tyler	22	Fred. Faber	5
Adam Hohman	1	Martin Shaffner	1
Wm. Brown	1	Jno. C. Hetzel	11
W. Hazlett	2	James Omslear	4

SECOND BALLOT.

S. Tyler	28	Fred. Faber	5
Jno. C. Hetzel	8	Wm. Hazlett	2
James Omslear	4		

Mr. Tyler having received a majority of the votes of the members of both branches, he was declared elected, and the joint session adjourned.

A WHARFMASTER'S DEFENCE.

His Explanation of the Case.

In our issue yesterday there appeared an item of court news, relating to the case of John H. Bailey, Receiver of the Nation Trust Co. vs. Samuel McMasters, an action to recover a certain balance alleged to be due the bank. Mr. McMasters submitted his pass book as evidence that there was a balance due him, whereupon it was held that the amounts had been charged by some person out side of the bank, Mr. McMasters so well and favorably known in the city as one of our leading Aldermen, offers the following in explanation of the item referred to:

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your very valuable journal of this morning I find an item headed "Another Nation Trust Suit," and, but for one error you make (*I know it is unintentional*) the item might go unheeded by me. You say that on the 10th day of October, 1872, the depositor made out a "stub" for $225.87. Now I never made out a stub in my life or knew that they were made in that bank, but a man calling himself Jake Dickson swore in open court that he made out the "stub" in question. The entry in my book he swore was in his handwriting for $1,225.87. The name of Dickson will indicate his relation to that defunct bank. While on this subject I might as well say that on the 10th day of June, 1873, I deposited $1,150.00. My book shows the entry in the handwriting of one Robert J. Grier; but strange to say my name does not appear on that day in any book they dared to produce in Court. But stranger still, on the 24 day of January, 1874, I get a credit of $159.00, some two months after the bank had closed its doors, when in truth and in fact the last deposit of $261.20 was made by me on October 29, 1873. A man—I think he called himself Simpson, an employee of J. H. Bailey, Esq.—swore he himself erased and altered my pass-book while in his custody. The Court and jury believed him. The pass-book kept by the officers of the bank is on exhibition at my office.

I am very truly yours, &c.,
SAMUEL MCMASTERS.

April 13, 1876.

The Greatest Reduction Yet Offered—Goods of Every Description Reduced 50 to 75 Per Cent.

Ladies, this is a genuine bona fide reduction, not a reduction on paper only, as is too often the case, but on the goods as well—neither is it a reduction on soiled and unsalable goods, but on goods that will well compare in quality, style and finish with the best to be found elsewhere, and held at twice the figures. Suppose you should hear of a store where you could get a four-dollar silk for two dollars, or a two-dollar cashmere for one dollar, could you give yourself any rest or peace of mind until you had availed yourself of the extraordinary bargain offered? Of course not. And now we will let you into a secret, which is that this same thing is being done every day by an establishment which is entirely reputable, reliable and popular. The house offering such unprecedented inducements is that of Miss L. B. Flannery, executrix of Philip Graff, who has assumed the management of No. 87 Market street, and is closing out the entire stock of fine and costly Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Velvets and Silk Poplins, Laces, Flowers, and Dress Goods of every description at a reduction of from 50 to 75 per cent. Remember 87 Market street.

Fashionable Suits

made to order from the choicest material, and at greatly reduced prices, can now be obtained at the popular merchant tailoring establishment of J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

The Legislative Committee of Investigation Adjourned "Sine Die"—As They Lived, so They Died, in the Development of Gas—The Last Sad Rites.

After a lingering illness the Legislative Committee died yesterday afternoon. Its closing moments were as placid as its innocuous nature deserved, and when its vital light faded into gloom, a sigh of relief went up from the weary watchers who had waited upon its travail. It had so long been dead, to all intents and purposes, that the corpse was hurried away without ceremony, and those that were its friends joined in the carnival over its demise. In the last stertorous moments of its existence several futile attempts to infuse vitality into its veins were made, but the essence employed was not an elixir, and after a few feeble glimmerings, the alien spark sickened and died. The specific first essayed was the testimony of Mr. Charles Goering, but, alas, its dynamic force was not equal to the occasion.

THE END APPROACHING.

The prescription was as follows: Am President of the Consolidated Gas Company; have read Mr. Livingston's statement and as he has comprised my company I desire to make a personal explanation; Mr. Livingston and I have always been on good terms, and never had any trouble except my refusal to sign blank certificates for him without knowing where they were to go; he one day said he was tired asking me about certificates, and I told him I was tired of his asking me for them. Mr. Livingston says my company met at Mr. Livingston's house; I deny this; my company never met outside of my office; Mr. Armstrong is President of the Smoke Consuming Company, and often had meetings of his Board at his house; Mr. Livingston has said we wanted him to act as Bob and Grier; I never did so in my life, and whatever may be said of my Board I can say they never asked me to do anything wrong, and I do not believe they ever asked him to do anything wrong; there was $200,000 of stock issued: Livingston told us it was all sold but $50,000; when he left we found $77,000 unsold instead of $50,000; we issued notes to the amount of $90,000 to lay our street mains, etc., and held this stock as collateral security; there was $27,000 more of it than Livingston told us there was; this stock was afterwards sold for those notes; there were no water bonds used as collateral security for the Consolidated Gas Company in my time; we did not need them; we had our own collaterals, and although not "flush," we have always had enough money to carry us through; the Nation Bank owes my company $1,100 yet.

During the administration of this dose the patient drooped visibly, and as a last resource a Grier stimulant was given to it, but much of this was worn out, and, though passed through the Alembic of Judge Mellon, the vivifying elements were rare, and showed only in spasmodic glints.

AN INEFFECTIVE STIMULANT.

Mr. Robert Dickson, President of the Nation Trust Company, was the medium of administration, and that portion of his stimulus that was fresh was as follows: Was away from home in company with Mr. Coleman and Mr. McIntosh; we were upon the Bennett branch looking after some coal property; Mr. McIntosh got a despatch at Reynoldsville, at 8 P. M., announcing trouble in the bank; I also got a dispach; came down the next morning and went to the bank; the directors were then in session to contrive ways and means to save the depositors; there was not a director in the bank who did not believe we were solid; I would have staked my all on the bank; Grier came to me within a week and said he must have more money; I told him we had $540,000 of good paper and money might be raised on it in the East; he said it could not be done, but said he could get $50,000 of securities that he said he would sell in the East; asked him who would give him them, and he said, "Well, I can get them," very emphatically; he told me to call a meeting of the Board and see what was to be done; I called the meeting and Mr. Grier made the same statement he did to me; he was asked who was to furnish the securities, when he said, "I can get them, take a loan for $40,000 for the purpose of providing for the present indebtedness of the new Building Fund. If necessary the bill provides that the Poor Board can assign mortgages belonging to said Fund as collateral security for a loan. Referred.

Mr. COOKE, resolution instructing the City Property Committee to advertise for proposals for ice for use in the city offices this season. Passed.

Also, resolution empowering Mr. L. Bechtold to erect, at his own expense, an ornamental lamp at the corner of Federal and Isabella streets. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, resolution for a profile of grade of Wilson avenue, in the Second ward. Referred.

THE WATER CONNECTION.

A large amount of business in the Select Council was concurred in. Messrs. McGuire, Alston and Wilson were appointed in behalf of this branch as members of the special committee to confer with a committee of Pittsburgh Councils relative to connecting the two cities with a water main over one of the bridges.

The President announced the appointment of Messrs. Reno, the Finance, Railway and Printing Committees, and Mr. Schmitt on the Police, Gas and Street Railway Committees.

Mr. LONG, resolution instructing the Street Commissioner of the Western District to enforce the ordinance relative to sidewalks. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, ordinance for the opening of Grant avenue to a width of eighty feet from South avenue to Lebanon street, and appointing John B. Chambers, W. F. Richardson and George W. Reed viewers to assess benefits and damages. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, ordinance repealing an ordinance for the widening of Perrysville avenue to a width of sixty feet. Referred.

Also, an ordinance for the widening of Perrysville avenue to a width of fifty feet. Referred.

After a long wait this branch went into joint session with Select Council for the purpose of electing a Wharfmaster.

Upon reassembling C. C., adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The joint session held, as already stated, to elect a Wharfmaster for the Eastern district, met with President Patterson, of Select, in the chair. Nominations were called for and made, after which two ballots were taken before arriving at a choice, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

S. Tyler	22	Fred. Faber	5
Adam Hohman	1	Martin Shaffner	1
Wm. Brown	1	Jno. C. Hetzel	11
W. Hazlett	2	James Omslear	4

SECOND BALLOT.

S. Tyler	28	Fred. Faber	5
Jno. C. Hetzel	8	Wm. Hazlett	2
James Omslear	4		

Mr. Tyler having received a majority of the votes of the members of both branches, he was declared elected, and the joint session adjourned.

A WHARFMASTER'S DEFENCE.

His Explanation of the Case.

In our issue yesterday there appeared an item of court news, relating to the case of John H. Bailey, Receiver of the Nation Trust Co. vs. Samuel McMasters, an action to recover a certain balance alleged to be due the bank. Mr. McMasters submitted his pass book as evidence that there was a balance due him, whereupon it was held that the amounts had been charged by some person out side of the bank, Mr. McMasters so well and favorably known in the city as one of our leading Aldermen, offers the following in explanation of the item referred to:

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your very valuable journal of this morning I find an item headed "Another Nation Trust Suit," and, but for one error you make (*I know it is unintentional*) the item might go unheeded by me. You say that on the 10th day of October, 1872, the depositor made out a "stub" for $225.87. Now I never made out a stub in my life or knew that they were made in that bank, but a man calling himself Jake Dickson swore in open court that he made out the "stub" in question. The entry in my book he swore was in his handwriting for $1,225.87. The name of Dickson will indicate his relation to that defunct bank. While on this subject I might as well say that on the 10th day of June, 1873, I deposited $1,150.00. My book shows the entry in the handwriting of one Robert J. Grier; but strange to say my name does not appear on that day in any book they dared to produce in Court. But stranger still, on the 24 day of January, 1874, I get a credit of $159.00, some two months after the bank had closed its doors, when in truth and in fact the last deposit of $261.20 was made by me on October 29, 1873. A man—I think he called himself Simpson, an employee of J. H. Bailey, Esq.—swore he himself erased and altered my pass-book while in his custody. The Court and jury believed him. The pass-book kept by the officers of the bank is on exhibition at my office.

I am very truly yours, &c.,
SAMUEL MCMASTERS.

April 13, 1876.

The Greatest Reduction Yet Offered—Goods of Every Description Reduced 50 to 75 Per Cent.

Ladies, this is a genuine bona fide reduction, not a reduction on paper only, as is too often the case, but on the goods as well—neither is it a reduction on soiled and unsalable goods, but on goods that will well compare in quality, style and finish with the best to be found elsewhere, and held at twice the figures. Suppose you should hear of a store where you could get a four-dollar silk for two dollars, or a two-dollar cashmere for one dollar, could you give yourself any rest or peace of mind until you had availed yourself of the extraordinary bargain offered? Of course not. And now we will let you into a secret, which is that this same thing is being done every day by an establishment which is entirely reputable, reliable and popular. The house offering such unprecedented inducements is that of Miss L. B. Flannery, executrix of Philip Graff, who has assumed the management of No. 87 Market street, and is closing out the entire stock of fine and costly Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Velvets and Silk Poplins, Laces, Flowers, and Dress Goods of every description at a reduction of from 50 to 75 per cent. Remember 87 Market street.

Fashionable Suits

made to order from the choicest material, and at greatly reduced prices, can now be obtained at the popular merchant tailoring establishment of J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street.

CITY OFFICIALS STARTLED.

An Investigation, as Was an Investigation, Organized and Run by Wags of the Press.

After the adjournment of the Legislative Committee an investigation was organized by the press gang, with Ed. Locke, of the *Chronicle*, in the chair: The members of the committee had disappeared, and with them a majority of the witnesses, and at the first flush it seemed as if material for the investigation were wanting. But suddenly Joe Lowry appeared in the room, and a great hope was born in the breasts of the Bohemians, for in him they saw an inexhaustible bonanza of testimony, that would be worked by a verbal whirlwind. He was seized upon at once, and brought within reach of the chairman's breath, whereupon the dignitary delivered the following charge:

"This committee is now open for propositions for the making of a favorable report. The committee has a regard for whitewash, and it will only be applied in quantities commensurate with the highest bid made. The figures may range anywhere from $1,000 to $50,000. I might say, in conclusion, that we will have the clerk make three or four reports, and after the bidders pay their money they can take their choice. Gentlemen, how many fingers are up?"

During the delivery of this address Lowry was solemn as a mule, but it was noticed that after the first sentence he drew nearer, and nearer, to the Chairman, until at the close they were cheek by jowl, and when it was over, he slowly stepped a dexter finger into his vest pocket, drew forth a piece of lemon peel, and retired munching it with ineffable satisfaction, and with an expression upon his face such as a fellow wears after he has responded to "Let's have another."

While these impressive ceremonies were going on one of the boys slipped down stairs into the Controller's office, and with a hurried and indignant air, brought Mr. Kingrass to rush up to the committee room, as there was a fellow on the stand who was just knocking the life out of the reputations of the city officers.

Robert clutched his immaculate handkerchief of pale blue silk, flicked the dust spots from his mustache of gold, and started up stairs on a gallop. He entered the committee room with the gait of a quarter horse. As he passed the outer railing his eyes were bent upon the ground, and there was speculation in his eye as he unfurled the delicate proboscis fondler, and raised his head to look upon the municipal regulator. His eyes rested first upon Locke, who, *a la* Carson, was burrowing beneath the desk, with his legs elevated, but by his feet he recognized him, and in a swift gyration around the chamber he took in the situation, and joined in the uproarious laughter that greeted his disconfiture.

The Controller bent upon revenge dashed down into the office of the Chief of Police, told a ghost story and started him up stairs. Chief Hartzell passed the railing with a demeanor of awful solemnity, and as he doffed his hat the reorganized committee greeted him with a roar that let some light in upon him, and hitting his old hat a smack, he left the jokers, laughing as loud as the best of them.

When he got down stairs he started Mayor McCarthy, and his Honor stepped brusquely into the room, a look of inquiry upon his face, and his hand nervously playing with his eye-glasses. He was well into the "middle of it" before he realized that he was sold, and then he sat down and enjoyed the discomfiture of City Attorney Bigelow, Mr. Thomas MacConnell, Barney Rafferty, City Engineer Dempster, City Clerk Morrow, and the balance of the city officials who, one after another, were nailed to the cross by the facetious pencilists.

A USEFUL INVENTION.

Something New Under the Sun.

We had thought that the matter of folding tops for buggies had been brought to such a degree of perfection that there was no room left for any further improvements in this respect. But that wonders will never cease, and that inventions can have no end, can be clearly demonstrated by him who will thoroughly and impartially examine Gabriel's Patent Folding Top for Jagger and Coal Box Buggies, Physicians' and Ladies' Phaetons, etc., and manufactured by the Gabriel Manufacturing Company, Nos. 124, 126 and 128 Eighteenth street, South Side. A description of this marvel of beauty and convenience, however accurate, will convey to the mind of the reader but a poor idea of its advantages over other styles of tops, and we invite them to an examination of its merits, in order to a full appreciation of its worth. It was awarded the first premium over all competitors at the New Orleans Industrial Exposition, and from what we have seen of it, feel confident that it most soon supercede all other styles now in use. It is light, neat and graceful in appearance, and permits great room for stepping in and out of the vehicle, and a more convenient view from the sides than the old style of top. Its mechanical construction is such that it is possessed of the utmost strength and durability. It combines elegance of construction and neatness of finish, and when folded never wrinkles or gets out of shape, and in case of accident is easily adjusted and repaired. For fast driving it is unequalled, as when folded it tapers to a point next the front and will cut the strongest wind and suffer no more resistance from the air than an open carriage. These are a few of the advantages connected with the use of this top, and it only needs to be known, in order to its general use.

CUTTING DOWN.

Reduction in Telegraph Rates.

It will be a gratification to those who are obliged to use the telegraph wires in the transaction of their business, to learn that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company has reduced its rates from Pittsburgh to New York and Jersey City to forty cents for a message not exceeding ten words in length, and to thirty-five cents for the same to Philadelphia. The limit of words in a night or half rate message, we might also state, has been increased from ten to twenty. The rate for night messages, as is pretty generally known, is just one-half that charged for telegrams sent in the day time. This is a commendable and praiseworthy stroke of enterprise on the part of the A